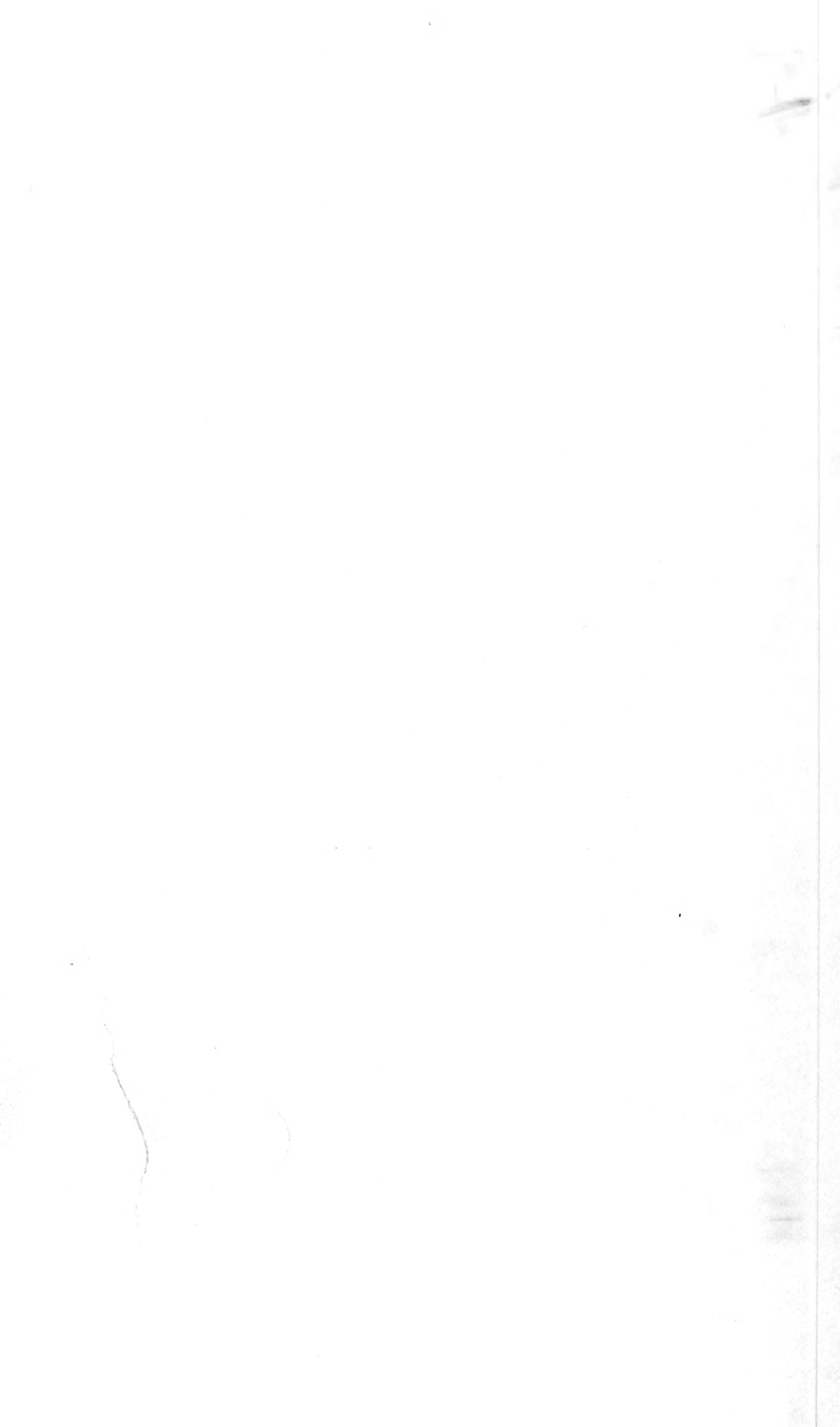


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HARRIS' SEEDS

1917

8/2/20/17



Joseph Harris Co.
MORETON FARM
COLDWATER, NEW YORK

Free Seeds Worth 35c. with a \$1.00 Order

If your order includes seeds in *packets* amounting to \$1.00 you may select extra seeds in *packets* to the value of 35c. and they will be sent free with the other seeds.

We do not allow any extra seeds unless the order includes seeds in *packets* to the amount of at least \$1.00. If the seeds ordered in packets amount to \$2.00 you may select extra seeds in packets to the amount of 70 cents.

PLEASE NOTE. This offer applies to orders for seeds in *packets* only and not to seeds ordered by the ounce, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 2 pounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, pint or quart. The extra seeds selected must be in *packets* only (not ounces, pounds, etc.). Please put the extra seeds you select separate on the order from the seeds you pay for.

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HARRIS' SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM



WE feel we have assumed a great responsibility in supplying the seeds required by over thirty thousand people.

It requires a good deal of work to prepare a garden or a field. If the seeds fail to grow, or prove to be of inferior kinds, a large part of this labor is wasted.

A seedsman cannot be too careful in regard to the quality of the seeds he sells, nor can a gardener afford to take the risk in buying seeds from dealers, who either know little about the seed they sell, or do not care if they are not of the best quality.

To safeguard our customers as far as possible we raise a great many of the seeds we sell on our own farm, and have many others raised for us where we can keep close watch of them. Careful tests are made of all lots of seed we sell. First each lot is tested for germination and if we find that a considerable

as well as the advantages of each, so the purchaser can select the kinds best suited to his wants and situation.

Many people use seeds of inferior varieties and those not suited to their locality because the seedsmen from whom they buy are not frank enough to tell the exact truth about the kinds they sell.

Another help we give our customers is to mark on each lot of seed (except packets) the per cent that will germinate so anyone can judge how thick to sow the seed in order to get the right number of plants.

Directions for Sowing Seeds and cultivation of the crops are furnished free with each order (amounting to 50c or more) in the form of a pamphlet of 24 pages. The directions are made as concise and plain as possible.

On the next page will be found a list of the varieties of vegetables we recommend for the home garden



Celery and Parsnip Seed at Moreton Farm July, 1916

proportion of the seeds do not grow that lot of seed is destroyed. We annually burn up hundreds of dollars worth of seed that does not show a high enough percentage of vitality to come up to the Harris' standard.

Each year we conduct extensive trials of all the different lots of seed we sell, and also many from other seedsmen and gardeners both in this country and Europe. This is to see just what the seed produces, whether the plants and fruit are true to the most desirable type of the variety, and whether they are uniform or not. It requires constant selection and "breeding" to keep a strain pure and uniform. Nothing grown from seed is ever perfectly uniform, but our aim is to keep our strains so pure that they vary as little as possible.

We Want to Help Make Your Garden a Success

We want every one who uses Harris' Seeds to have good success with them. Our interest does not stop when we sell you the seeds.

The first help we can offer is to give a true description in our catalogues of the different varieties of vegetables and flowers, pointing out the difference between the various kinds, and with the disadvantages

which may help those who are not familiar with the many kinds listed in catalogues.

Advice by Letter. We are always glad to advise our customers in regard to garden and farm matters. We only ask that they state the case as concisely as possible and on a separate sheet of paper from any order that may be sent at the same time. Your name and address should be plainly written on both the letter and order.

Seeds Are Very Important

More failures in the garden are due to poor seed than to almost anything else. It is a great temptation to a good many seed dealers to buy cheap seeds. Cheap seeds are usually carelessly grown and saved from inferior plants. They are also often of poor vitality. Such seeds cannot produce the best results, no matter how much pains is taken to give them the very best conditions.

It does not pay to run any risk where seeds are concerned. It may be easier to go to the corner store and buy the seeds they have for sale there than to write out an order and send it to a seed grower who knows what he is selling and has a reputation to maintain, but if you want a really good garden it will pay to take this little extra trouble.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT IN A GOOD GARDEN

There is much satisfaction in raising one's own vegetables, fruit and flowers. They are far better than those that can be bought in the stores, and at the present high prices there is a considerable saving, too.

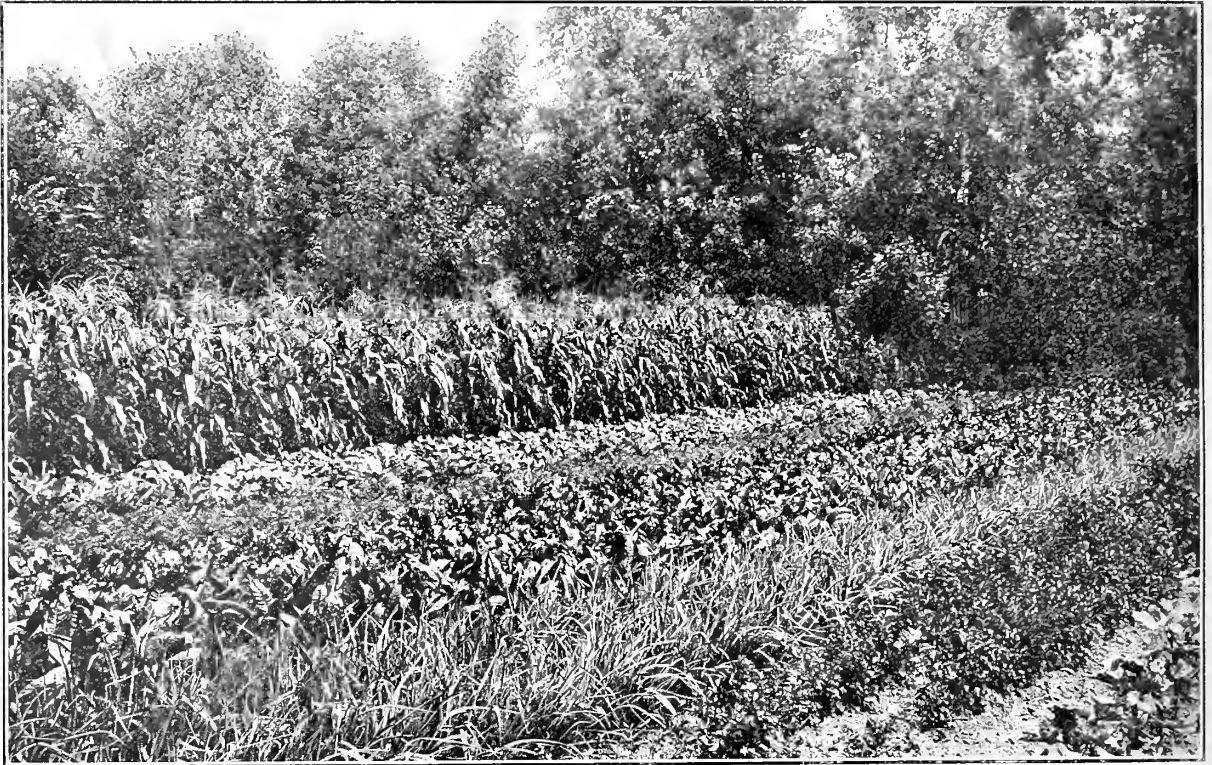
One of the reasons vegetables and fruit from one's own garden taste so much better than when bought is because they are much fresher, and, what is equally important, they can be picked when in just the right stage of maturity, when they are at their best.

Take sweet corn for instance. If bought in the stores it has been picked at least 24 hours, and often two or three days. It soon loses its succulence after

If your space is limited do not try to raise things that take a great deal of room, such as winter squash and potatoes. They are nearly as good when bought and the space they require can be devoted to other things to better advantage.

Select Good Varieties. There is a great difference in the quality of different varieties of vegetables. Many people think "Evergreen" corn is the best kind, while as a matter of fact it is one of the poorest in quality of any of the true sweet corns.

If you have never eaten "Scotia" beans you do not know how delicious string beans can be. It is the same with many other things. The varieties



A Garden Arranged Like This in Long Rows is Easily Taken Care of with Horse and Hand Cultivators

picking and becomes tough. It generally is not picked until it is too much matured to be of the best quality.

Now if the corn is growing in your own garden it can be picked an hour before it is cooked, and in just the right stage of maturity. Such corn is tender and delicious. Sweet corn should be picked when the kernels just cover the cob. Do not wait until the kernels are crowded together. It is then too old.

Many other vegetables besides corn are infinitely better taken direct from the garden. People do not know what good peas are who have not eaten them when just picked and not too old. Almost all the peas that are sold in market are too much matured to be of the best quality.

Strawberries right from the vines and with that delicious aroma that only lasts an hour or two are far different things than the stale, dusty berries that are seen in the stores.

raised for market are those that look the best, like an Elberta peach, but are often of far inferior quality to smaller and less showy kinds.

It is well to raise plenty if you have the room. If you have some to give your friends they will appreciate it and you will enjoy the giving.

What Vegetables to Raise

Below we give a list of what should be raised in the home garden where ample space is available. With such a garden you will enjoy delicious fresh vegetables from early spring until late in the fall. If you have not the room or the time to raise all these kinds we would advise omitting Egg Plant, Onions, Okra, Watermelons, Squash and Potatoes. The last two take up considerable room and can usually be raised as field crops to better advantage than in a garden. See collections of vegetable seeds for home garden on page 6.

ASPARAGUS. Set out 100 to 200 roots, 2 feet apart.

BEETS. About 40 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed required.

BEANS. About 20 feet of row Wax or green pod (early). 20 feet Crystal Wax or Hudson Wax (late), $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. seed of each, 15 hills Scotia, 1 pkt. seed. 150 feet of row, Burpee's Bush Lima, using 1 qt. seed; or if preferred, 20 hills Pole Limas, Early Leviathan, 1 pt. of seed required.

SWEET CORN. About 50 hills each Pocahontas or Harris' Extra Early, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, Mimms' Hybrid, Country Gentleman or Egyptian. If you want to prolong the season still more plant Mimms' Hybrid 3 weeks later than the main crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of seed of each kind.

CUCUMBERS. 10 hills Earliest of All or Early White Spine for very early, and 10 hills Harris' Perfection or Davis Perfect for later.

CELERY. 100 or 200 plants each of Golden Self-Blanching and French's Success, 1 pkt. seed of each kind. Better buy the plants than try to raise them.

CABBAGE. If early cabbage is desired plants must be started in frames in February or March, but for late crop the seed is sown in May. We recommend Stanley or Enkhuizen Glory for early and Herald Savoy for late fall and winter use. 1 pkt. seed of each or 50 plants of early and 100 plants of late kinds.

CAULIFLOWER. 50 plants Snowball, 1 pkt. seed, or buy the plants.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. 50 plants, 1 pkt. seed.

SWISS CHARD, for greens. 20 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed.

CARROTS. If used as a vegetable, 25 feet of row; if merely for flavoring, 10 feet of row, 1 oz. or 1 pkt. seed, Harris' Half Long or Chantenay.

EGG PLANT. 12 to 15 plants, 1 pkt. seed, Black Beauty.

KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna, 1 pkt.

LETTUCE. Plants for early crop should be started in frames. Wayhead, Holyrood Hot Weather, Deacon, Iceberg and Salamander are best heading varieties. 2 pkts. seed.

MUSKMELONS. Those who have good soil and a sunny situation can raise fine muskmelons. For early, Emerald Gem is excellent. For late, Admiral Togo, Irondequoit and Bender's Surprise are fine. 15 hills of early and 20 hills of late will be enough. 2 pkts. early, 3 pkts. late.

WATERMELONS. We do not advise amateur gardeners to raise watermelons in the Northern states unless they have light soil and plenty of room. Harris' Earliest and Hungarian Honey are good for the North and Halbert Honey or Kleckley Sweets for further South.

OKRA. 20 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

ONIONS. Green Onions for early spring are raised by planting small sets. Set out a quart of white sets about 3 inches apart in the row. If dry onions are required for winter use, sow 1 oz. of seed early in the spring. Prize-taker is a good kind.

POTATOES. For early, 300 to 500 feet of row; Early Six Weeks or Irish Cobbler. For late, Green Mountain, Jr., or Golden Russet, both of fine quality.

PEAS. If an abundance of peas is desired, so as to have them every day during pea season, it will require the following: 1 qt. (100 feet of row) Surprise, 1 qt. Thomas Laxton or Laxtonian, 1 qt. Little Marvel or Sutton's Excelsior, 1 qt. Alderman or Heroine, 1 qt. Horsford's Market Garden or New Queen. Sow 3 or 4 weeks later 1 qt. Horsford's. These varieties will mature in the order named and will give a constant supply of green peas as long as they last.

PARSNIPS. 25 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

PEPPER. 10 plants each, Neapolitan or Harris' Earliest and Giant Cayenne, 1 pkt. each.

PARSLEY. 10 feet of row, Dwarf Perfection, 1 pkt.

RADISH. For forcing in frames the round extra early varieties are best, and many order them for open ground also. It is well to sow some radish seed in September for fall use.

RHUBARB. 1 doz. roots set 3 feet apart.

SPINACH. 100 feet of row will produce a good lot of spinach if it is on rich ground and the plants thinned out to 3 or 4 inches apart. 1 oz. Victoria, 1 oz. Long Season or Eskimo for spring sowing and 1 oz. Round Leaved Winter for wintering over. Sown September 1st, spinach will be ready for use in the late fall and will last over winter with slight protection and be available for use as soon as the snow goes off in the spring.

SQUASH. For summer use 8 or 10 hills Early Bush Crookneck and Mammoth White Bush Scallop. For fall and winter, Boston Marrow and Delicious, or the new Quality squash are excellent. 1 pkt. seed of each variety.

SALSIFY. 50 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

TOMATOES. 25 plants of an early variety, Earliana, John Baer or Bonny Best, and 50 plants of a late kind, such as Stone or Success.

TURNIPS. Red Top White Globe and Golden Ball are excellent kinds. Sow in August. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. For winter use sow Breadstone or Hall's Westbury in July.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING. Every garden should have some Sage, Thyme, Summer Savory and Sweet Marjoram.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

Man cannot live by bread alone. It is of course nice to have plenty to eat, but we all need things of beauty also. A garden of graceful and charming flowers is an inspiration to us all. We are apt to live up to our surroundings or live down to them.

It is easy to raise many kinds of beautiful flowers from seed and every one should have them.

There are a good many charming flowers that are very easily raised which are not familiar to a large number of people. They ought to be better known and more largely grown.

Among these we would mention Annual Larkspur. Many people know the hardy Larkspur which has deep blue flowers for the most part, but the charming

annual varieties with long spikes of double flowers of many colors are not so familiar.

Cosmos is becoming more largely grown than it was, but still many who ought to have this beautiful flower do not raise it. The new early-flowering kinds will bloom from July to October if the seed is sown in May.

Salpiglossis is another flower that is neglected because it has no common name. In spite of its name it is one of the most graceful and charming flowers grown, and ought to be better known.

There are many other flowers also which do not get the attention they deserve. A full description of all the flowers we offer will be found on the latter pages of the catalogue.

About "Free" Delivery of Seeds

Some seedsmen offer to deliver seeds "free of charge."

As a matter of fact enough extra is added to the price of the seed to cover all possible charges to distant points.

In other words the man who lives near by has to pay as much to get the seeds delivered to him as the one who lives a thousand miles away.

Compare our prices for standard varieties with those charged by seedsmen who deliver "free" and you will

see that much more than enough to pay the postage or express charges is added to the price of the seeds.

The postage or express charges on seeds to places in New York State and Pennsylvania is only 2c per pound, and to many places only 1c per pound. Seedsmen who deliver "free" add 10c or more per pound to the price of the seed to cover postage or express charges.

(See rates of postage on page 5.)

DIRECTIONS ABOUT ORDERING

MAKING OUT THE ORDER. An order which is attached to this catalogue on last page will be found convenient to use. Please write your name very distinctly and give your full postoffice address, and also state how you wish the seeds sent, whether by mail, express, or freight. If the seeds, etc., are to be sent by freight or express give your nearest railroad station or express office, if different from your postoffice.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money is most conveniently and safely sent in the form of a postoffice money order, express money order or check. We will accept personal checks without exchange. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps; it is not safe to send silver.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. We usually fill orders the day after they are received. This applies to orders for seeds that can be sent at any time during the winter. If the order includes potatoes, onion sets, plants, etc., which cannot be safely sent in cold weather, we are obliged to hold the order until it is safe to ship. Please state on such an order whether we are to send the seed at once and make a second shipment of the perishable articles later, or hold the seeds until it is safe to send all in one shipment.

SHALL WE SUBSTITUTE? We are sometimes sold out of the variety ordered, especially late in the season. Some of our customers prefer to have us send some other kind which in our judgment is equally good, while others wish us to return the money sent, or first notify them that we are sold out and hold the order for their answer. This of course involves delay in forwarding the seeds.

Please state on the order whether we shall substitute or not. We do not substitute unless our customers wish us to do so.

Mr. P. B. VanDoren, Naples, N. Y., writes, May 9, 1916:

"If some of the goods are gone, or for any reason cannot be shipped, you may change the order to suit you and it will suit me. I know from former experience."

MONEY PROMPTLY RETURNED. If we are sold out of any seeds or plants wanted we return the money sent for them without delay, unless permission is given on the order to substitute some other kind.

Seeds Sent Cheaply by Parcel Post and Express

The cost of sending seeds is now much lower than it used to be some years ago.

People living east of Illinois and north of North Carolina can get their seeds delivered at their doors at a cost only one to four cents per pound, depending upon the distance.

Express charges are lower than parcel post on all packages weighing 20 pounds or more, and to places where the postage is over 2c per pound the express rates are lower on packages weighing 10 pounds or more.

When seeds are sent by express the charges need not be prepaid, but when sent by parcel post the charges must be put on the package in stamps the same as ordinary mail.

Seeds can only be sent by express to a place on a railroad. By parcel post a package can be sent to any postoffice, whether on a railroad or not.

When seeds are ordered sent by parcel post the necessary amount for postage must be sent with the order.

We except, however, seeds ordered in packets and ounces, which will be sent by parcel post at our catalogue prices without any additional charge.

Heavy Shipments by Freight

When shipped by freight the seeds will usually be longer on the way than when sent by express, but the charges are much lower when the weight is 100 pounds or more.

It costs just as much to send 10 pounds by freight as 100 pounds, so small lots should be sent by express.

For any considerable distance the charges on any package, however small, would be 35c or 40c. For instance, the rate from here to New York on potatoes is 18c per 100 lbs., so that 200 lbs. would go for 36c, while any smaller package, say 20 lbs., would cost 35c. It takes usually much longer to get things through when shipped by freight than by express, so if there is any reason for avoiding delay, and the package is not too heavy (over 75 lbs.) it is best to have seeds and plants sent by express.

We can ship by the following railroads from Coldwater and Rochester:

New York Central,	Erie,
West Shore,	Buffalo, Rochester &
Rome, Watertown &	Pittsburgh,
Ogdensburg,	Pennsylvania.
Lehigh Valley,	

Please state on your order whether we are to ship by freight or express. If left to our judgment, please state how soon you will need the seeds.

We Assume All the Risk

If you buy seeds of us and they do not grow under favorable conditions, or if they do not prove as represented, we will refund the money paid for them.

When you get the seeds or anything else we sell if you do not find them satisfactory they may be returned promptly and the money paid for them will be returned at once without question.

Our seeds are sold under the following conditions which seem to us fair both to the purchaser and the seller. We agree to pay back the purchase price of seeds that do not prove good, but do not hold ourselves responsible for any other loss that might occur other than the cost of the seeds or plants. In other words we will stand the loss of the seeds if they are not as we represent them to be, but cannot consider any claim for what you think you might have made on the crop if the seeds had proved what you thought they should be.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. We agree to assume the responsibility for the seeds and plants we sell reaching the purchaser in good condition, and should any seeds fail to grow under favorable conditions, or prove not true to name or of inferior quality, we will **REFUND THE MONEY PAID FOR THEM** or replace them without charge, but all our seeds and plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of seeds or plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.



The above map shows the principal cities and in what zone they are located. It will be easy for our customers to tell from the map in what zone they live, and by referring to the table of rates below the exact cost of postage on a package of any weight up to 50 pounds can be ascertained.

The states not shown on the map are in the zones given below. By referring to the table of rates you can see just what the postage will be on a package of any weight.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post

Weight of Packages	Zone No. 2	Zone No. 3	Zone No. 4	Zone No. 5	Zone No. 6	Zone No. 7	Zone No. 8
Over 4 oz. up to 1 lb. . .	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
Over 1 lb. up to 2 lbs. . .	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
Over 2 lbs. up to 3 lbs. . .	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
Over 3 lbs. up to 4 lbs. . .	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
Over 4 lbs. up to 5 lbs. . .	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
Over 5 lbs. up to 6 lbs. . .	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
Over 6 lbs. up to 7 lbs. . .	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
Over 7 lbs. up to 8 lbs. . .	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
Over 8 lbs. up to 9 lbs. . .	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
Over 9 lbs. up to 10 lbs. . .	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
Over 10 lbs. up to 11 lbs. . .	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
Over 11 lbs. up to 12 lbs. . .	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
Over 12 lbs. up to 13 lbs. . .	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
Over 13 lbs. up to 14 lbs. . .	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
Over 14 lbs. up to 15 lbs. . .	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
Over 15 lbs. up to 16 lbs. . .	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
Over 16 lbs. up to 17 lbs. . .	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
Over 17 lbs. up to 18 lbs. . .	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
Over 18 lbs. up to 19 lbs. . .	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
Over 19 lbs. up to 20 lbs. . .	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
Over 20 lbs. up to 21 lbs. . .	.25						
Over 21 lbs. up to 22 lbs. . .	.26						
Over 22 lbs. up to 23 lbs. . .	.27						
Over 23 lbs. up to 24 lbs. . .	.28						
Over 24 lbs. up to 25 lbs. . .	.29						
Over 25 lbs. up to 26 lbs. . .	.30						
Over 26 lbs. up to 27 lbs. . .	.31						
Over 27 lbs. up to 28 lbs. . .	.32						
Over 28 lbs. up to 29 lbs. . .	.33						
Over 29 lbs. up to 30 lbs. . .	.34						
Over 30 lbs. up to 31 lbs. . .	.35						
Over 31 lbs. up to 32 lbs. . .	.36						
Over 32 lbs. up to 33 lbs. . .	.37						
Over 33 lbs. up to 34 lbs. . .	.38						
Over 34 lbs. up to 35 lbs. . .	.39						
Over 35 lbs. up to 36 lbs. . .	.40						
Over 36 lbs. up to 37 lbs. . .	.41						
Over 37 lbs. up to 38 lbs. . .	.42						
Over 38 lbs. up to 39 lbs. . .	.43						
Over 39 lbs. up to 40 lbs. . .	.44						
Over 40 lbs. up to 41 lbs. . .	.45						
Over 41 lbs. up to 42 lbs. . .	.46						
Over 42 lbs. up to 43 lbs. . .	.47						
Over 43 lbs. up to 44 lbs. . .	.48						
Over 44 lbs. up to 45 lbs. . .	.49						
Over 45 lbs. up to 46 lbs. . .	.50						
Over 46 lbs. up to 47 lbs. . .	.51						
Over 47 lbs. up to 48 lbs. . .	.52						
Over 48 lbs. up to 49 lbs. . .	.53						
Over 49 lbs. up to 50 lbs. . .	.54						

Important

If you want seeds or plants sent by parcel post it is necessary that the amount of money required to prepay the postage be sent with the order. If the money is not sent it will cause delay in filling the order.

TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE SEEDS WILL WEIGH. Add up the weights of all seeds over $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, calling a pint 1 pound, and quarts 2 pounds each. Packets and ounces need not be considered as we make no extra charge for postage on these.

REFER TO THE MAP ABOVE and see in what zone you live. For instance it will be seen that if you live in the western half of Connecticut you are in the third zone but if in the eastern half in the fourth zone.

NOW REFER TO THE TABLE OF RATES and you will easily find the exact postage for any weight in any particular zone.

	Zone		Zone
Alabama	No. 5	Montana	No. 7
Arizona	No. 8	Nevada	No. 8
Arkansas	No. 5	New Mexico	No. 7
California	No. 8	Oregon	No. 8
Colorado	No. 7	South Carolina	No. 5
Florida	No. 6	South Dakota	No. 6
Georgia	No. 5	Texas, Eastern part	No. 6
Idaho	No. 8	Texas, Western part	No. 7
Louisiana	No. 6	Washington	No. 8
Mississippi	No. 5	Wyoming	No. 7

To places in the second zone packages weighing 50 pounds can be mailed. To all other zones only 20 pounds can be sent in one package. Larger amounts of seeds can be sent by making two or more packages.

Collections of Vegetable Seeds at Much Reduced Prices

Many people do not know enough about the different varieties of vegetables to choose them so as to get the best results. To all such the collections as given below will be both convenient and economical.

The qualities and varieties are chosen with the aid of our long experience so as to make a garden that will furnish a constant supply of vegetables from the beginning to the end of the season.

We Cannot Make Any Changes in these Collections. The collections are put up ready to ship, so we cannot change them in any way; but, of course, anyone may order additional seeds to go with the collection. No discount or premium is allowed on these collections.

COLLECTION No. 1—For a Small Garden. Price 50c, Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds if bought separately would be 83c.

This collection contains 1 pkt. of each of the following varieties:

Beet, Detroit Dark Red .....	.05	Lettuce, May King .....	.05
Beans, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax .....	.10	Onions, Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.05
Beans, Stringless Green Pod .....	.10	Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.05
Cabbage, Enkhuizen Glory .....	.05	Parsnip, Harris' New Model .....	.05
Carrot, Harris' Half Long .....	.05	Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
Cucumber, Early White Spine .....	.05	Turnip, Purple Top White Globe .....	.05
Sweet Corn, Pocahontas, early .....	.03		
Sweet Corn, Evergreen .....	.05	Regular Price .....	.83

COLLECTION No. 2—For a Good Size Vegetable Garden. Price \$1.00, Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds bought separately is \$1.75.

1 pkt. Beet, Detroit Dark Red .....	.05	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Irondequoit .....	.10
1 pkt. Beans, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax .....	.10	1 1/2 pkt. Onion, Prizetaker .....	.05
1 pkt. Beans, Bountiful .....	.10	1 pkt. Parsnip, Harris' New Model .....	.05
1 pkt. Swiss Chard, Silver Leaf .....	.05	1 pkt. Parsley, Champion Moss Curled .....	.05
1 pkt. Cabbage, Enkhuizen Glory .....	.05	1 oz. Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.03
1 pkt. Cabbage, Savoy, for winter .....	.05	1 oz. Spinach, Victoria .....	.08
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Snowball .....	.10	1 pkt. Spinach, New Zealand .....	.05
1 pkt. Carrot, Harris' Perfected Half Long .....	.05	1 pkt. Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
1 pkt. Cucumber, Early White Spine .....	.05	1 pkt. Winter Squash, Hubbard .....	.05
1 pkt. Cucumber, Davis' Perfect .....	.05	1 pkt. Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster .....	.10
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Pocahontas (early) .....	.03	1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top White Globe .....	.05
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, White Evergreen .....	.05	1 pkt. Tomato, Bonny Best .....	.10
1 pkt. Sweet Corn, Mimms' Hybrid .....	.08		
1 pkt. Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson (early) .....	.05	Regular Price	\$1.75
1 pkt. Lettuce, Iceberg (later) .....	.05		

COLLECTION No. 3—For Complete Vegetable Garden. Price \$3.50 by Express, not Prepaid.

Regular price if bought separately is \$4.75.

We will send this collection of vegetable seeds by parcel post, prepaid, as follows:

To places in zone No. 2 on map, page 5	\$3.65	To places in zone No. 4 on map, page 5	\$3.95
To places in zone No. 3 on map, page 5	3.80	To places in zone No. 5 on map, page 5	4.35
1 pt. Beans, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax .....	.25	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Irondequoit (of delicious flavor) .....	.10
1 pt. Beans, Bountiful .....	.20	1 pkt. Muskmelon, Emerald Gem (early and very sweet) .....	.10
1 pt. Beans, Burpee's Bush Lima, New Wonder .....	.20	1 pkt. Watermelon, Harris' Earliest (best for the North) .....	.05
1 pt. Beans, Early Leviathan Lima .....	.20	1/2 oz. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.10
1 oz. Beet, Crosby's Egyptian .....	.12	1 pkt. Onion, Silver Skin (white) .....	.05
1 pkt. Swiss Chard, Silver Leaf .....	.05	1 pkt. Parsley, Moss Curled .....	.10
1 pkt. Cabbage, Jersey Wakefield (very early) .....	.05	1 oz. Parsnip, Harris' Model .....	.12
1 pkt. Cabbage, Glory .....	.05	1 qt. Peas, Surprise (early) .....	.35
1 pkt. Cabbage, Savoy, for winter use .....	.05	1 qt. Peas, Alderman (medium late) .....	.35
1 pkt. Carrot, Harris' Perfected Half Long .....	.05	1 qt. Peas, Heroine (late) .....	.35
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Snowball .....	.10	1 pkt. Pepper, Neapolitan .....	.05
1 pkt. Celery, Golden Self-Blanching .....	.10	1 pkt. Pumpkin, Small Sugar .....	.05
1/2 pt. Sweet Corn, Pocahontas (very early) .....	.12	1 oz. Radish, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.10
1/2 pt. Sweet Corn, Buttercup (very sweet) .....	.12	1/2 oz. Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster .....	.10
1/2 pt. Sweet Corn, Huxox (medium late) .....	.10	1/4 lb. Spinach, Long Season .....	.12
1/2 pt. Sweet Corn, Country Gentleman .....	.10	1 pkt. Summer Squash, Early Bush Crookneck .....	.05
1 pkt. Cucumber, Davis' Perfect .....	.05	1 pkt. Winter Squash, Delicious .....	.05
1 oz. Cucumber, Jersey Pickle (for pickles) .....	.10	1 pkt. Tomato, John Baer .....	.10
1 pkt. Cucumber, Earliest of All .....	.05	1 pkt. Turnip, Red top White Globe .....	.05
1 pkt. Egg Plant, Black Beauty .....	.10	1 pkt. Turnip, Golden Ball .....	.05
1 pkt. Lettuce, May King (early) .....	.05		
1 pkt. Lettuce, Iceberg .....	.05	Regular Price	\$4.75
1 pkt. Lettuce, Holyrood Hot Weather .....	.10		

New and Special Varieties of Vegetables

New "HONEY DEW" Melon

A Muskmelon That Will Keep 2 Months After Picking

This remarkable new melon comes from the famous Rocky Ford district of Colorado.

The introducer claims that the melons will keep until Christmas. We do not know at this writing (November) whether that is true, but at any rate we have melons that are still sound and apparently will keep a much longer time.

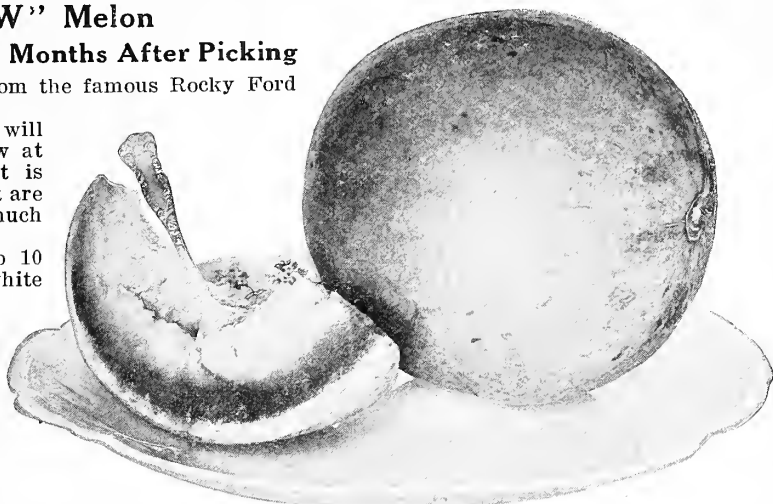
The melons are large, weighing 5 to 10 pounds, and have a smooth, almost white shell which is very hard.

The flesh is of a peculiar green color and very sweet.

We have never grown these melons, as the seed was not obtainable last spring, but have some of the melons which were grown for us. It is claimed that the melons will mature as early as other kinds, but should be picked before they are perfectly ripe and kept in a cool place where they will ripen slowly and keep for two months or more.

They are very distinct in appearance from other melons, and are well worth trying. They may prove to be very profitable for market.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.



New "Honey Dew" Muskmelon

New "LONG SEASON" Beet

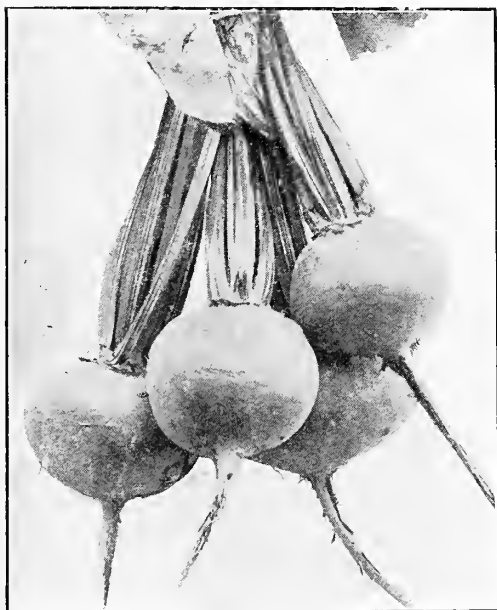
This is not a very good looking beet, but in quality, tenderness, fine grain and sweetness it is superior to any other kind for late summer and fall use. The beets can be stored for winter use and will remain tender for a long time, which cannot be said of the earlier kinds.

The beets are of globe shape, somewhat tapering at the roots, grow to a medium size and are deep red all through.

The tops are large and coarse and the beet is not a rapid grower, so we do not recommend it for early use.

It is valuable to follow the earlier kinds when they become hard and tough. Be sure to raise some for late fall use and store some for winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet

Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet

Harris' Selected Strain

There is no earlier or better table beet than a first-class strain of Crosby's Egyptian. We have been raising seed of this beet for a number of years, and by taking great pains in selecting the roots used for seed production we have produced a strain that will satisfy the most critical gardener. The beets are globe-shaped, as shown in the photograph reproduced here, and are very smooth, with small tops and small tap root, and they are dark red all through. When selecting beets for raising seed a small piece is cut from each beet, and if the color is not dark red the beet is rejected, and of course a great many beets are rejected for other causes, such as too large tops, poor shape, etc. To raise seed in this careful manner costs a great deal, but we think any gardener can well afford to pay a little more for it than for seed raised in the usual way.

We are sure our strain will be found equal, and in most cases far superior, to any seed obtainable, no matter what the price.

There are some varieties claimed to be earlier than the Egyptian, but after trying them all we have failed to find one



Long Season Beet

a day earlier than our strain of this variety, and most of them are later or inferior in shape and quality. We offer seeds of our own growing from the most carefully selected roots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.45.

Crosby's Egyptian Beet. To meet the demand for cheaper seed of this variety, we offer some first-class seed, not of our own growing, but grown by a reliable grower. This seed will be found equal to that offered by other dealers at a higher price, and will be satisfactory to all except those who want beets of the most perfect shape and color. While the beets produced by this cheaper seed are of good shape and color they are not as uniform in these respects as those from seed of our own growing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

A Bean of Quality—THE SCOTIA

If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans," raise the Scotia.

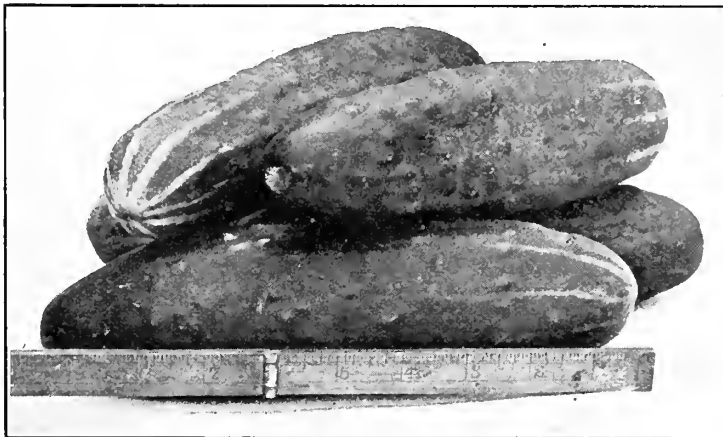
It is a pole bean and should have some support for the vines, but can be grown without. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality.

Many of our customers who have raised the Scotia bean for years know how delicious it is, but those who have not tried it have a treat awaiting them.

The pods of the Scotia when cooked are so much better than any other kind that nothing else will do after once tasting them. They have a rich, melting, buttery flavor possessed by no other bean.

They commence to bear as soon as the early bush beans are gone.

A few hills will produce enough for a family and will bear all through August and September when the earlier bush beans are gone. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 55c.



Harris' Perfection Cucumber

Harris' Perfection Cucumber

This variety has been selected for many years with the idea of getting a cucumber as near perfection as possible, both for field culture and forcing.

The fruit is long, straight, smooth and handsome. The color is deep green with clear white rays on the blossom end. The cucumbers retain this deep green color longer than any kind we know of. The fruit will average over a foot long when matured and many reach 15 inches in length.

The cucumbers are crisp, solid and of the very finest quality; medium early and of the very best for the home garden as well as for market. There is no finer cucumber for either purpose. Also fine for pickles, the young fruit being long, slender and deep green.

For forcing this is an excellent variety.

The vines are vigorous and wonderfully prolific and the fruit sets well when grown under glass.

Gardeners who have tried this variety for forcing report excellent results. We offer seed of our own growing.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25. Special selected for forcing, Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00.



Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage

CHINESE OR "CELERY" CABBAGE

This vegetable from China has become quite popular among those who know how to use it.

It belongs to the cabbage family, but looks more like Cos lettuce. The large mid-ribs of the leaves are perfectly white and are very crisp and tender. It is excellent when used as a salad, but is not so good cooked.

The seed should be sown not earlier than the middle of July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot or 15 inches apart in the rows. If sown early it soon runs to seed and is useless.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

ABOUT "FREE DELIVERY"

There are some seedsmen who say they will deliver the seeds without extra charge.

BUT—Did you ever compare the prices with those in this catalogue for the same varieties?

If you do it will be noticed that much more than enough money to pay all transportation charges is added to the price so the purchaser who thinks he is getting the seeds delivered "free" is really paying twice or three times as much as it would cost to pay postage or express charges.

The way dealers who "deliver free" manage is to add to the price of the seeds about 10c per pound. This is enough to cover the postage or express charges to places 1500 to 2000 miles away. People who live only 100 miles away have to pay under this arrangement the same as though they lived fifteen times as far.

We do not think this is exactly fair, so we charge only the actual cost for postage or express. To people who live within 500 miles of us this effects a saving of 8 or 9 cents per pound, as the postage rate is only 1c or 2c per pound, depending on the distance.

HARRIS' SUMMER BALLHEAD CABBAGE

The heads are almost perfectly round, very solid and heavy. The plant is compact with short stem and very few outside leaves, so will stand close planting. Practically every plant will produce a good, uniform, solid head.

This cabbage is valuable for early market to follow Jersey Wakefield and also for fall use if the plants are set out after the first of July. Set out at this time immense yields of large, solid heads can be obtained.

Compared with Enkhuizen Glory cabbage the Summer Ballhead is heavier, more solid and more uniform.

We consider this one of the best domestic cabbages for market or shipping in the late summer and fall.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.



Harris' Summer Ballhead Cabbage

THE STANLEY CABBAGE

A Cabbage of Quality

The Stanley and some other English varieties of cabbage are just as much superior to the common cabbage grown in this country as sweet corn is to common field corn.

The Stanley cabbage properly cooked is a delicious vegetable equal in delicacy of flavor to Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower.

In England they call our large flat cabbages "cow cabbages," and do not consider them fit for the table.

The heads do not get very hard and retain their green color well towards the center, resembling the Savoy in this respect. In shape they are pointed like the Wakefield or Winningstadt and mature medium early, so they can be grown both for summer and late fall use.

Everyone who wants really fine cabbage for their own table should raise some of the Stanley for summer and fall use and Herald Savoy for late fall and winter.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.



Stanley Cabbage

ENKHUIZEN GLORY CABBAGE

This cabbage has proved to be one of the very best varieties for late summer and fall market.

The past season growers who planted the Glory cabbage were very lucky. The yield was three or four times as large as from Danish Ballhead, and the price obtained just as much.

The Glory makes a rapid growth and produces big yields even if set out late.

It is one of the very best varieties to raise for sauerkraut, making kraut of the best quality, and will yield more tons per acre than any other kind we know of. This is due to the fact that practically every plant makes a head, and many of the heads when raised on good land weigh 12 to 15 pounds. The plants are compact, and can be set closer together than the large growing varieties.

The heads are almost as round as a ball, only slightly flattened. The cabbage is crisp, tender and of excellent quality, either cooked or served as a salad, or made into sauerkraut.

We have a very fine strain of seed of this cabbage, which produces very even crops, with practically every plant making a good head.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



French's Success Celery

We are glad to be able to offer seed that we have tried out and know is all right.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY—French-grown Seed

The best celery for fall and early winter use. Blanches easily and has a rich nutty flavor. The stalks are of medium length, quite thick, solid and crisp.

When blanched the stalks are pure white while the leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow.

There is often difficulty in getting really good seed of this variety. Much of the seed sold produces soft or "hollow" stalks which are useless for any purpose.

The seed we offer was grown in France by the originator and to be perfectly sure it is of the best quality we have grown a crop from it the past season. There was not a soft stalk in it.

No one need hesitate about using this seed for large fields as it has been proved to be all that could be desired.

This is the best early celery for the home garden as well as for market. It can be easily blanched by placing boards on each side the row for fall use, and will blanch perfectly in the cellar or pit when stored for winter use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$15.00.

French's Success Celery

The Best Celery for Winter Storing

For late use or market during February, March or April we know of no celery equal to this. It requires more time to blanch than some other kinds but it is just this quality that makes it so valuable for storage. If kept cold it will keep in good condition until April.

The stalks are of medium length, very compact, with well developed heart, solid and very crisp, and of superb quality and blanch snow white. The stalks are so brittle and crisp that they require extra care in handling.

The stalks never grow soft when grown from Harris' seed.

We highly recommend the French's Success for winter storing, either for market or home use. There is nothing better.

Since we introduced this variety a few years ago the demand for the seed has increased rapidly, nearly doubling every year, which is the best evidence that it meets the needs of large growers.

This variety is now being offered by other seedsmen who get their seed raised in California at low prices. Such seed is far inferior to our Northern grown seed.

We offer seed of our own growing from carefully selected stalks that we are sure will prove satisfactory in every respect.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery American-Grown Seed

We can offer this season some seed of this popular celery grown in California. We have raised a crop of celery from this seed the past season and find no soft or hollow stalks.

The only way to get good American-grown seed is to raise the seed from French seed. That is, the plants used to produce seed must be grown from seed raised in France. Such seed gives almost as good results as the original French-grown. But if seed is raised in California from seed grown there a large part of the celery will be soft.



Buttercup Sweet Corn

"BUTTERCUP"—A Delicious Yellow Sweet Corn

For quality—that is, sweetness, flavor and succulence—we have never seen a corn quite equal to the "Buttercup," unless it is Black Mexican.

Like the now well-known Golden Bantam, the "Buttercup" is a yellow sweet corn. The kernels are as yellow as June butter. The ears are of good length (8 to 10 inches) and have 8 to 12 rows of large kernels of a rich butter yellow, and are most deliciously sweet, succulent and tender. It is medium early and quite prolific.

Compared with Golden Bantam the "Buttercup" has a larger ear and is of equally fine quality and nearly if not quite as early.

We advise all our customers who appreciate good sweet corn to give the "Buttercup" a place in their gardens this season. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.00.

GOLDEN BANTAM CORN. We can furnish a fine strain of Golden Bantam corn, if you prefer it. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.00.

"I want to say the seeds I got of you last year were the best I ever had and the Buttercup corn was so fine everybody wanted it."—Frank E. Burton, Boston.

"I picked an ear of Buttercup corn 10 inches long with 12 rows of kernels about 5 days later than the earliest corn put on the market here. So my Buttercup was only a trifle later than the first on the market."—G. V. Grinnell, Mystic, Conn.

POCAHONTAS SWEET CORN

The Best Early Sweet Corn for Home or Market

Too much can hardly be said in praise of this sweet corn. The longer we raise it and compare it with other varieties the more impressed we are with its superior merit. As we raise it there is no early corn equal to it either in size or productiveness.

Planted side by side with both Red and White Cob Cory it produces ears much larger and practically as early.

The stalks grow only about 5 feet high, and nearly all of them produce two great big ears 8 to 9 inches long with 8 to 10 rows of very large, pure white kernels which are deliciously sweet and tender.

It is not only extra early but it has a large, handsome ear well filled out and of the best quality, which can be said of very few early varieties. It is a fine early corn for home use as the quality is superb.

Our seed is all of our own growing and is carefully selected, all "sports" and poor ears being rejected. We are improving it each year. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$1.70.

New EXTRA EARLY Pocahontas Sweet Corn

The Pocahontas sweet corn is undoubtedly one of the very best and largest early varieties grown. We have raised and sold it for a number of years, and our customers have been enthusiastic about it.

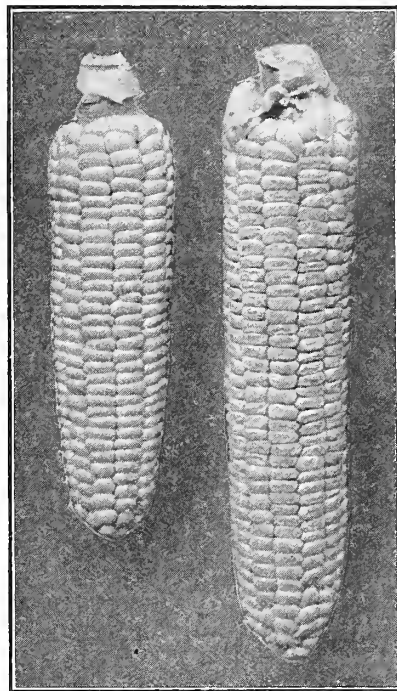
We now have a new strain of this corn produced by selecting seed from the ears that ripen the earliest. This strain produces matured corn three or four days sooner than the old Pocahontas.

The ears are not quite as large as the old strain, but still are larger than any other corn equally early.

The ears average less than an inch shorter than the old strain, being from 7 to 8 inches long with 8 to 10 rows of very large white kernels of high quality.

For either home use or market this is one of the very best early varieties—if not the best.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.85.



Mammoth White Cory Pocahontas

HARRIS' MAMMOTH WHITE CORY CORN—The Earliest Cory We Know of

We have tried all the early varieties we can get hold of, but have never found one earlier than Harris' Mammoth White Cory. The so-called Mammoth White cory corn usually sold is a week later than Harris' strain and some are more than that. This corn is "Mammoth" only in the sense that the ears are larger than those of the old Cory which were very small.

This corn is in fact a small kind growing only four feet high and with ears about 6 inches long. Kernels large, pure white and of fair quality, but not equal in this respect to some of the later kinds.

It is valuable on account of its extreme earliness and fair size of the ears.

Those who want the very first corn that can be produced should plant Harris' Mammoth White Cory, either for home use or market. We offer seed of our own growing at Moreton Farm.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.85.

HARRIS' EXTRA EARLY SWEET CORN

We have raised this corn for many years and consider it one of the very best extra early varieties.

It is not quite as early as our Mammoth White Cory, maturing three or four days later, but the ears are larger and the corn of much finer quality.

We know of no other extra early corn of such fine quality as this. The kernels are small, pure white, and are tender, sweet and delicious.

The ears grow 7 to 8 inches long and have 10 to 12 rows of kernels which are smaller than those of Pocahontas and preferred by many on this account.

We highly recommend this corn for the home garden as well as for market.

Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.50.

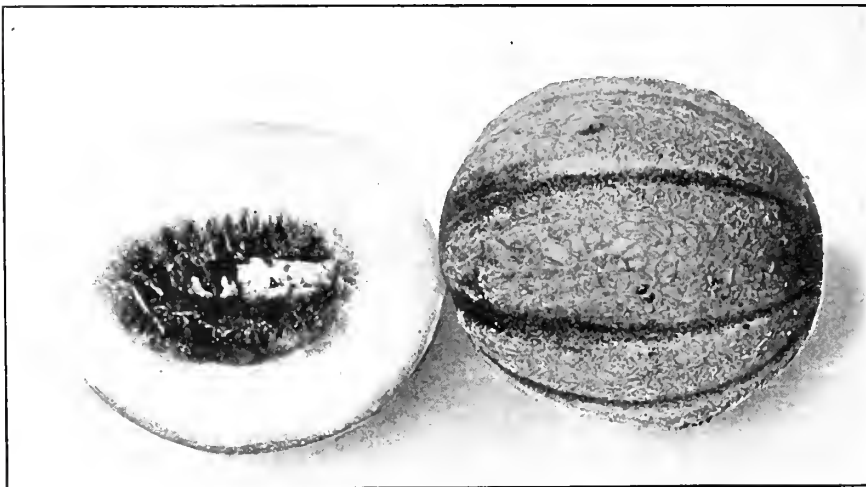
LEMON CUCUMBER

This is a real cucumber that grows about the size and shape of a lemon. The flesh is white and has a peculiar sweet flavor, quite different from other cucumbers.

They are highly esteemed by many people both for table use and pickling. The fruit is ready to use when it is just commencing to turn yellow. They may be pickled while green or ripe as preferred.

The Lemon Cucumber is grown the same as other cucumbers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

BENDER'S SURPRISE MUSKMELON



Bender's Surprise (a delicious new melon)

The melons are practically all of good flavor, which can be said of but few varieties, especially of the larger kinds. The melons are firm and will keep in good condition for five or six days after picking.

We highly recommend this new melon both for the home garden and for market and shipping.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.75.

We never raised finer muskmelons than the Bender's Surprise which we grew the past season. The Irondequoit melon, which we have recommended for years, and which has given the greatest satisfaction among our customers, is of similar type, but the strain called "Bender's Surprise" is in some respects superior.

The fruit grows quite large (weighing about 5 lbs.), is of oval shape and light green color, turning when ripe to a golden hue which shows through the netting.

The flesh is deep orange yellow, very thick, unusually firm, and of exquisite flavor and can be eaten right down to the outer rind, which is only a quarter of an inch thick.



Irondequoit Muskmelon

IRONDEQUOIT MUSKMELON

This is one of the very finest melons we know of. The fruit is large, often weighing 8 or 10 pounds; nearly round, well netted and light green. The flesh is deep orange color; thick, very sweet and of high flavor. We know of no finer flavored large melon. They ripen medium early and the vines are healthy and produce lots of good big melons.

The seed we offer is of our own growing, and is the finest strain of this variety we have seen. Practically every melon is of high flavor when well grown. The seed has been selected with the greatest care for years. The selection has been not so much for size and appearance as for flavor, which is really what one wants in a melon.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Mr. Myron S. Teller, Kingston, N. Y., writes:

"First let me express my appreciation of the Irondequoit melon we grew in our home garden last season from the seed obtained from you. I shared some of these seeds with a neighbor and we were delighted with the product and enjoyed the luscious fruit. Friends who shared a taste with us pronounced them the finest they had ever eaten."

Mr. Chas. F. Mitchell, Katonah, N. Y., writes:

"A word of praise for your Irondequoit melon. This is the first year that we raised this melon, and owing to its size I was afraid that our market would not take it, as they favored a smaller type of melon, but after I started to market them the demand became greater than the supply. The flavor is better than any other melon grown in this locality. We cater to the fancy retail trade and people have paid us as high as 25c per single melon in order to get them. This price was unknown here until we put the Irondequoit on the market. One customer said that it was the best melon she had ever eaten, with the exception of some that she had while in Paris, France. We shall plant this and Hoodoo exclusively next season."

BLACK BEAUTY EGG PLANT—Harris' Selected Strain

The Black Beauty Egg Plant when the seed is grown with the proper care is the earliest and most prolific of the large fruited kinds.

The strain we offer has been carefully bred by selection and now produces very large fruit in remarkable abundance. Some plants have 5 or 6 big "eggs" on them at one time.

One of our customers at Irving, N. Y., writes October 13, 1916:

"Specimens of Black Beauty Egg Plant grown from your seed carried off first premium at the N. Y. State Fair and Erie County Fair this year. I had one that weighed 7¼ pounds, and three that weighed 19 pounds 14 ounces, or over 6½ pounds each."

Gardeners will find Harris' Selected strain much superior to the ordinary stock of Black Beauty sold by other dealers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

"FRENCH ENDIVE" or WHITLOOF CHICORY

This appetizing salad should be more largely grown in America. It is very extensively grown in Europe and has been exported in large amounts to this country.

American gardeners are neglecting the profitable work of supplying the demand for this salad. It cannot now be obtained in Europe so the markets must depend on what is produced in this country.

"French Endive" as it is called is really the large white sprouts produced on the roots of Whitloof Chicory when they are forced into growth during the winter.

The seed is sown in the spring in rows 20 inches apart and the plants thinned to 6 inches in the rows. In the late fall the roots which resemble parsnips are taken up, the tops cut off within an inch or two of the crown, and the roots cut to 8 or 9 inches in length. They are then set out in beds or boxes in good loose soil; all crowns being on the same level. They are then covered with 8 inches of loose dry sand. The beds or boxes must be in a place where the temperature is between 50 and 65 degrees.

The beds should be thoroughly watered before the top sand is put on.

In about two weeks the sprouts will begin to come through the sand and they should then be cut and used.

As no light is required French Endive can be grown under greenhouse benches, in cellars, etc.

Gardeners who are interested in the culture of this plant would do well to write to the N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., for Bulletin No. 418 (free).

Be sure to get the right seed. Common chicory is much inferior to the improved true Whitloof.

WHITLOOF CHICORY, true. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

HARRIS' EARLIEST PEPPER—The Earliest Sweet Pepper

This new pepper is earlier and more productive than any other "sweet" variety we know of.

It is really remarkable the number of large fully ripe peppers that are often crowded on a small plant. It is not unusual to find 12 to 14 good large fruit on a plant at once.

The plants grow only a foot to 18 inches high and are often so covered with fruit that there is not much else to be seen.

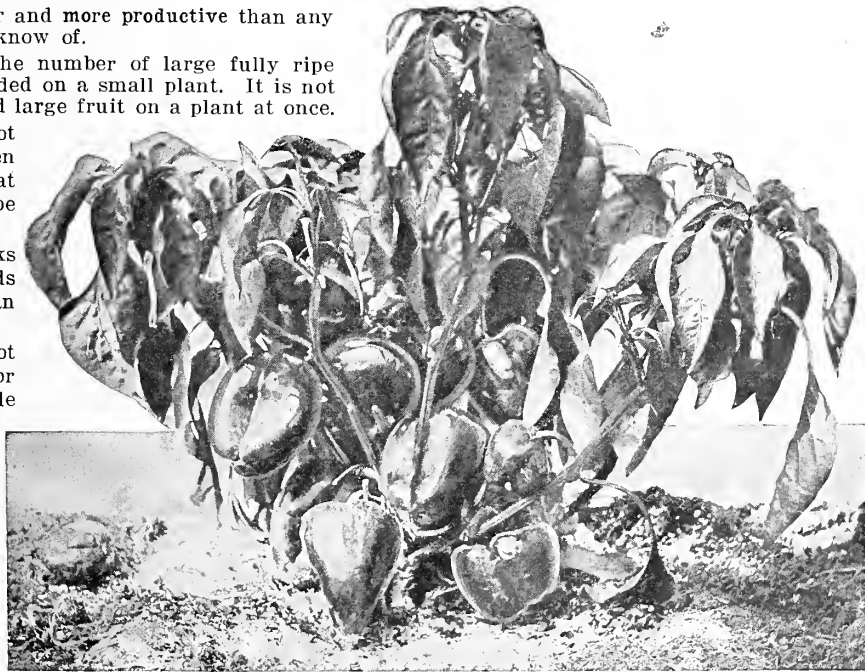
The peppers ripen two weeks earlier than other large kinds and often a month earlier than some.

The fruit is of good size, not as large as Chinese Giant or Giant Crimson, but a little larger than Neapolitan and of better shape. The peppers are usually 3 to 3½ inches high and 2 to 2½ inches across.

They are very mild with no pungent flavor.

In our opinion this is the best sweet pepper to raise in the North either for home use or market.

We offer seed of our own raising grown at Moreton Farm. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.



Harris' Earliest Pepper

Photograph of plant with 10 ripe peppers on it and 3 green ones

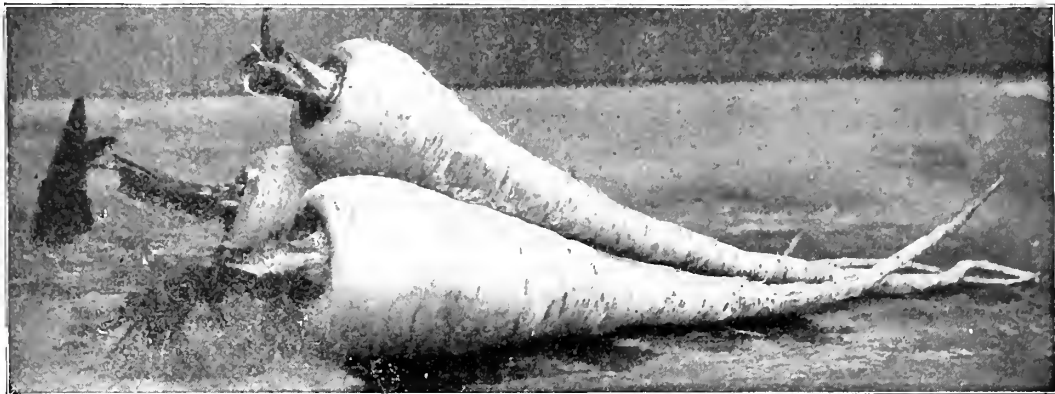
PEANUTS

Peanuts can be successfully grown in the North on warm, sandy soil in a sheltered place with a southern exposure. South of Pennsylvania they can be grown on any good light soil.

Peanuts should be planted the same time as corn in rows 2½ feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 or 10 inches apart. The nuts should be shelled before planting. A dressing of slaked lime or land plaster is of great benefit. When the plants are nearly full grown throw earth up to them the same as "hilling" potatoes. This will cause the nuts to form.

Early Spanish. The earliest variety and best for the North. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.25.

HARRIS' NEW MODEL PARSNIP



Harris' New Model Parsnip (Photograph)

We have been improving the old Hollow Crown parsnip by careful selection for some years until we have obtained a very fine strain which we call "Harris' Model." The shape is shown in the photograph above.

The parsnips grow to a good length, but not too long. The roots are smooth, snow white, and have practically no side roots or prongs. Their whiteness is quite remarkable and gives the roots a very attractive appearance.

Our seed is grown from very carefully selected roots and it will be found far superior to the seed usually sold.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Mr. L. W. Brotzman, of Broome County, N. Y., writes April 18, 1916:

"Your New Model Parsnips are head and shoulders above everything else."

"I have used your seeds for a number of years and they beat any seeds I obtained elsewhere, and I have used seed from all the leading Eastern seedsmen."

New Early Pea—LAXTONIAN or PIONEER

This new pea has the largest pods of any early variety we know of. The pods are 4 to 4½ inches long, being as large as Telephone, while they mature a week or 10 days earlier than that variety. The vines are strong and stocky, only about 18 inches tall, and produce heavy crops of large, handsome, dark green pods.

This pea is 2 or 3 days later than Thomas Laxton and Gradus, but has much larger pods than either. We are sure this pea will prove a valuable one both for the home garden and for market. The peas are large and of the very highest quality.

This pea is also sold under the name of "Pioneer" and "Peter Pan."

$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; 4 qts. \$1.50; pk. \$2.75.

Little Marvel Pea

A new medium early dwarf pea of high quality. The more we see of it the better we like it. In our trial grounds it has proved to be the most prolific early dwarf pea.

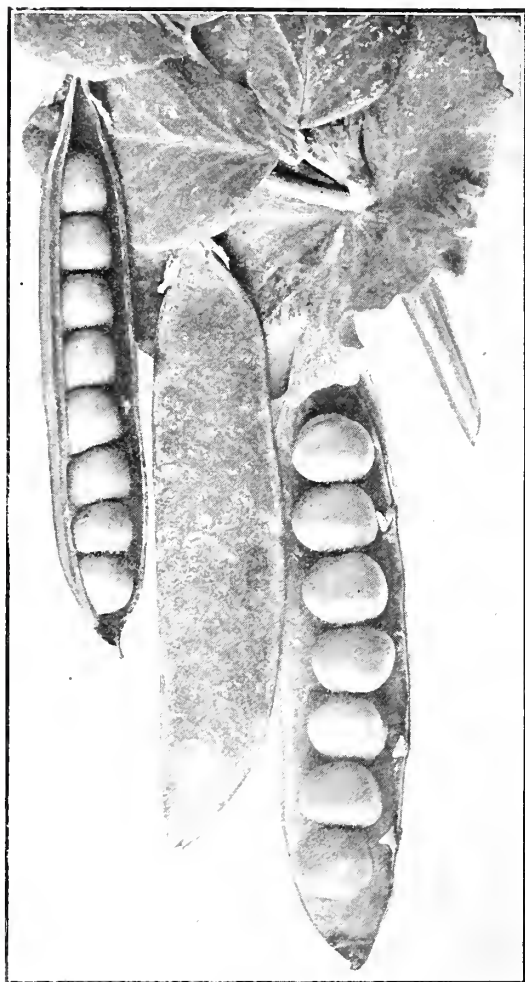
While the pods are not as large as Laxtonian and Sutton's Excelsior, they are of good size, fully as large as Nott's Excelsior, and the vines produce much larger crops and they mature fully as early.

The peas are deep green and of the very finest quality.

The vines grow about 15 inches high and are covered with medium size pods well filled with peas.

We highly recommend this pea for the home garden and for market where a very large pod is not required.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.20; pk. \$2.25.



Laxtonian or Pioneer Pea (Photograph)

A very fine early dwarf pea with large pods

"QUALITY" SQUASH

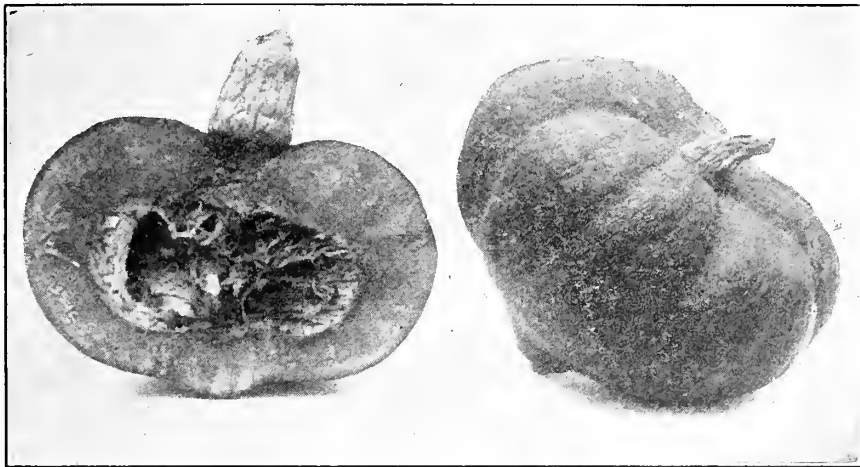
We called this new squash "Quality" because of its delicious quality when cooked.

It is not a large squash nor more prolific than other kinds, but the "real test of a pudding is in the eating," and so it is with a squash. After eating this new kind we are quite sure all will agree with us that it is the best squash they have ever eaten.

The thick orange yellow flesh cooks as dry as a good sweet potato, and is sweeter and finer flavored than any other kind we know of.

The fruit is of medium size, weighs from 5 to 10 pounds and is of peculiar shape, as shown in the photograph above. The outside shell is green, thin and hard, while the flesh is very thick, deep orange in color and fine grained, sweet and delicious. It is a winter squash and will keep a long time. Everyone who appreciates squash of high quality should try some of this kind.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



The "Quality" Squash

"BONNY BEST" TOMATO—Harris' Special Selected Strain

If you want beautiful, smooth, deep red tomatoes of the finest quality, raise our selected strain of "Bonny Best." We know of no finer early tomato than this. The fruit does not ripen quite as early as our "Extra Early Earliana," but it is larger, smoother and better colored. In fact it is just as fine in these respects as the best late kinds.

This tomato will meet all the requirements of the market or home use, and there is really no advantage in raising the later kinds, except possibly for home canning, for which purpose Stone is considered of better quality, being sweeter when cooked.

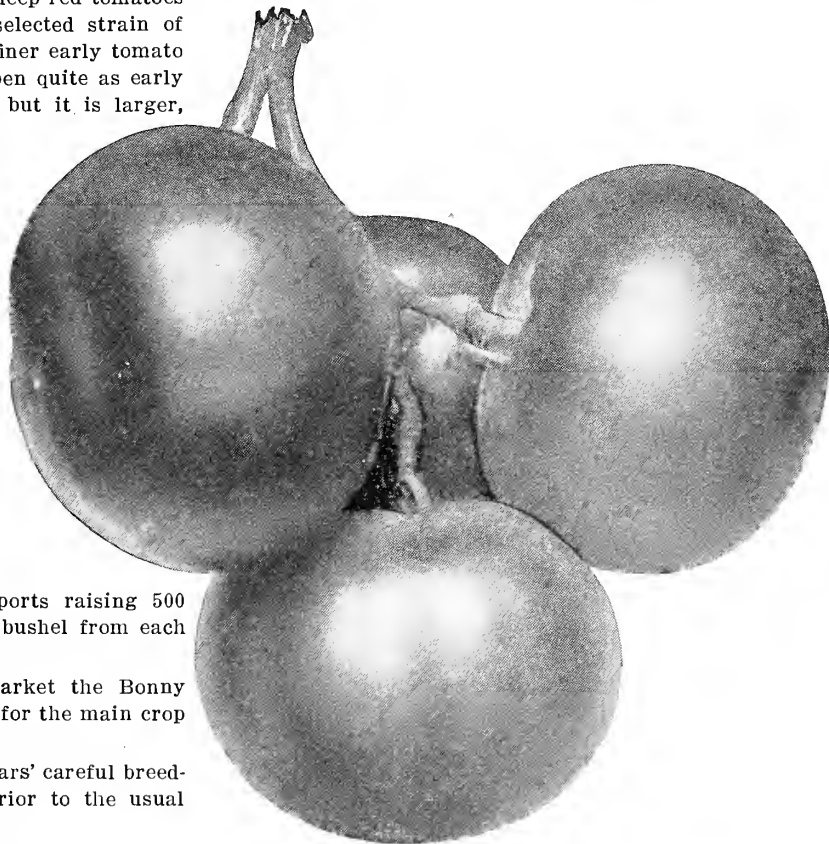
The fruit colors perfectly all over—no green tinge around the stem—and is of good size, as smooth as an apple and free from cracks.

The vines are remarkably prolific. One of our customers reports raising 500 bushels from 900 plants, over $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel from each plant.

For the private garden or market the Bonny Best will be found most excellent for the main crop as well as early use.

Our strain is the result of 10 years' careful breeding and will be found far superior to the usual strain offered by other dealers.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.



EVERY TOMATO PERFECT. "You cannot recommend your Bonny Best tomato too highly. I have tested several kinds and find them the best. Every tomato being perfect. I canned 100 bushels of them last fall."—J. C. Dane, Lakeport, N. H.

A SUPERIOR STRAIN OF EARLIANA TOMATO

Harris' Selected EXTRA EARLY, Langdon's Strain



Harris' Selected Extra Early Earliana Tomato (Photograph)

followed by Bonny Best. Many plants from other growers were planted here and none ripe yet.

"Many persons have said they never saw as nice tomatoes nor as splendid for the table, large, smooth and not too acid. I certainly never had such nice tomatoes"

Craft & Co., Crafts, N. Y., write April 27, 1916:

"Last year our Extra Early Earliana Tomatoes were extra fine. The plants were in excellent condition when received May 8th. We set them in the open ground and July 4th had the best ripe tomatoes we ever raised. They continued to produce bountifully until late in the season."

We have been working on our strain of Earliana tomato for many years and now have it bred so well that it is far better than the original variety.

We are indebted to Mr. H. P. Langdon for aid in developing this tomato. He increased the earliness by a week or more.

We have since improved Mr. Langdon's strain by getting the vines more vigorous, and the fruit larger and better colored.

Our strain of the Earliana is so superior and distinct that it seems almost another variety, although it retains all the really good qualities of the old stock.

The fruit is perfectly smooth, very solid and colored well around the stem. The old Earliana and nearly all strains of the present day produce fruit which does not get red on top, but retains more or less green color.

By years of careful breeding we have almost overcome this fault, while retaining the extreme early ripening, which is the most valuable characteristic of this variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

What Our Customers Say

Mr. W. T. Craig, Limestone, Pa., writes August 23, 1916:

"You must have the finest varieties of tomatoes grown. We had ripe Earlianas August 1

JOHN BAER TOMATO

We have found this new tomato a very fine second early variety. The fruit ripens a week or 10 days later than Earliana of the earliest strain, and is very smooth, uniform in color and of large size. The fruit is solid, containing very few seeds and is excellent either for table use or canning.

The vines are wonderfully productive, yielding more ripe fruit than any kind we ever raised.

We highly recommend this variety for main crop, with Extra Early Earliana for first early fruit.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

MISSISSIPPI GIRL TOMATO

We find this new variety is a very fine late or main-crop tomato adapted for canning and market. The fruit is of good size, remarkably smooth and regular, and free from cracks. The color is a deep red, more intense than other varieties, and the color extends right to the center. The tomatoes are more solid and firm than any other kind we know of, except possibly our strain of Stone. It would be well for gardeners and canners to give this tomato a trial this season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

COMPLETE LIST OF

Harris' Vegetable Seeds for 1917

Direction for Cultivation.

We issue a little pamphlet called "Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers," which will be sent free with all orders amounting to 50c or more, if requested.

Artichoke (Gr.)

ARTICHOKE

Carciofo (It.)

The French or Globe Artichoke is largely used as a vegetable and is entirely different from the tuberous or Jerusalem Artichoke. The Globe Artichoke is a perennial and produces the flower buds which are used for food the second year after sowing the seed. North of Virginia the plants require protection in winter. The seed is sown early in the spring. Cover the crowns of the plants with coal ashes as soon as the ground freezes.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

JERUSALEM. Produces bulbs that are used as a vegetable like potatoes. Plant the bulbs in the spring the same as potatoes. The bulbs are ready to use in the late summer and fall. Also extensively planted for hog feed. The hogs will root out the tubers and grow fat on them. Bulbs per qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.75.

ASPARAGUS

Spargel (Gr.)

Sparagio (It.)

Asparagus Seeds. To raise asparagus from seed the seed should be sown early in the spring. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row and produce about 250 plants. The plants may be set in the permanent bed when either one or two years old.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. A French variety with large green stalks tipped with purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

PALMETTO. This is one of the best varieties. It produces large, light green shoots early in the season, and is said to be less subject to rust than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 45c.

Asparagus Roots. We raise large quantities of asparagus roots on our own farm, and can furnish roots that are much larger and stronger than those usually sold. They are raised from thin seedling and given the best of care so they are large, strong and vigorous. Many roots that are sold at low prices are raised by sowing the seed thick and so getting more roots per acre, but they are always poor, small and weak and never produce good results. It is of the greatest importance to have large thrifty plants to start with. Poor plants will never make a good bed. For family use 100 roots set out two feet apart will make a fair size bed. If good 2-year-old roots are used cutting may commence the following spring after setting—not the first year.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. 1-year-old roots, per doz. 25c; 50 roots 50c; 100 roots 85c.

2-year-old roots, per doz. 40c; 50 roots 75c; 100 roots \$1.25; 500 or more at \$1.00 per 100.

PALMETTO. We can furnish both 1-year-old and 2-year-old roots of this variety at the same prices as for Giant Argenteuil quoted above. Price on larger lots of either variety will be quoted by letter.

NOTE. If roots are to be sent by parcel post postage must be added to the price given above for quantities over 1 dozen. 100 1-year-old roots weigh 6 lbs.; 100 2-year-old roots weigh about 20 lbs.



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus

Start an Asparagus Bed

It is not as difficult to raise asparagus as many people think. Simply set out the roots in good garden soil and keep the bed free from weeds and the following spring you can cut delicious asparagus. Full directions for culture will be sent to anyone ordering roots, if requested.

Bohnen (Gr.)

BEANS

Faginoli (It.)

Culture. Garden beans of the dwarf or bush varieties are usually sown in rows 2 feet apart, dropping the seed 2 inches apart in the row. Do not sow until the ground is warm and danger of frost is past.

Dwarf Lima beans should be planted 18 or 20 inches apart in the row, dropping 2 or 3 seeds in a place. The rows should be 3 feet apart. Do not plant until the ground is thoroughly warm. In this locality the last week in May or first of June is the proper time to plant. Cover the seed only about 1 inch deep.

Notes on Varieties of Wax or Yellow-Podded Bush Garden Beans

Valentine Wax is the earliest bean we know of. It has round pods of medium length and of high quality.

The new Michigan White Wax has pure white beans which can be used for baking when ripe, while the pods are of fine quality when young. Wardwell's Kidney Wax is early, and has very long pods, while Round Pod Kidney Wax differs only in shape of the pods, which are round instead of flat. Burpee's New Kidney Wax has narrower and thicker pods than Wardwell's and is more prolific. The Hudson Wax is two weeks later, more vigorous and prolific, and is free from rust and blight, but not of the best quality. Davis' White Wax is early and prolific, and the pods resemble Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but are not of as good quality. Currie's Rust-proof has medium long, thick deep yellow pods of fine quality and nearly rust-proof. The dry beans are black. The Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax has straight, flat pods, rather short, quite free from rust. Crystal Wax has small, round, very light green or nearly white pods, which are of the finest quality. It matures two weeks later than the early kinds, and is excellent to follow that variety for home use.

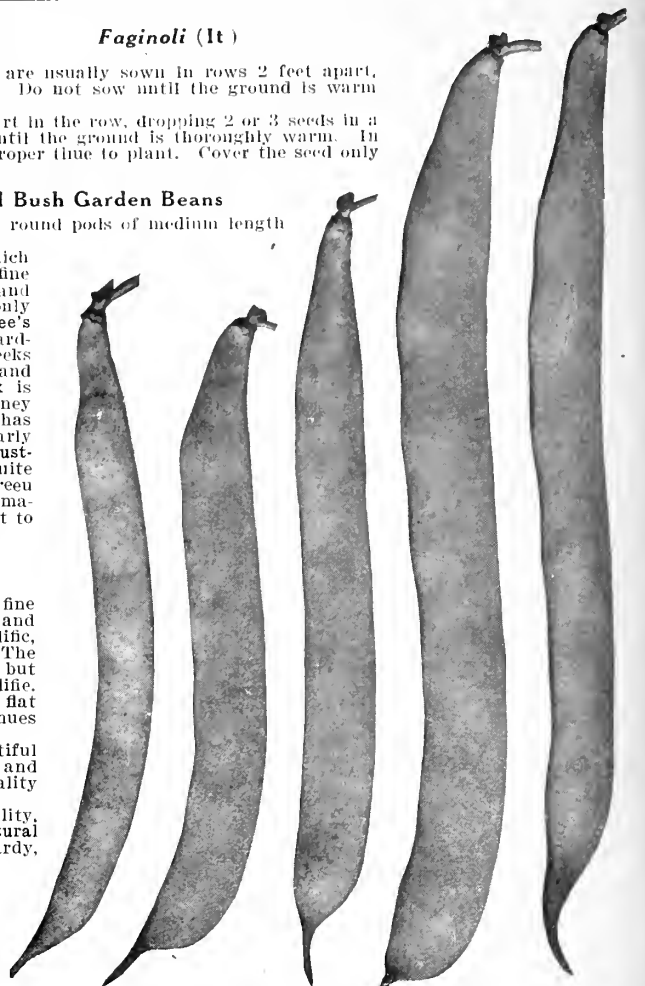
Green-Podded Garden Beans

Stringless Green Pod is one of the earliest and is of fine quality with large round stringless pods, light green and nearly straight. Giant Stringless Valentine is more prolific, has large, stringless, light green pods of high quality. The Black Valentine is just as early, has pods fully as long, but not so thick, and is not of as fine quality, but is very prolific. Bountiful is only a day or two later, has long, slender, flat pods of the finest quality, and perfectly stringless. Continues in bearing a long time and is very prolific.

Full Measure is very prolific, nearly as early as Bountiful and has round pods of high quality. Refugee is still later and has long, straight, round, light green pods, of fine quality when young.

For shelling green, Dwarf Limas are of the best quality, but are more difficult to raise than Ruby Dwarf Horticultural and Goddard or Boston Favorite, both of which are very hardy, prolific and easily raised, and of fair quality for succotash, but far inferior to Limas.

Of Dwarf or Bush Limas there are three distinct types of which Burpee's is the largest, having large flat beans, fully as large as those of the old pole Limas. Burpee's Improved belongs in the large Lima class, but has thicker and heavier beans than the old strain. Dreer's and the new "Fordhook" have round or "potato" beans, and Henderson's has small, flat beans, which mature a little earlier than the other two. Henderson's is very hardy and prolific, and will succeed anywhere, but the beans are only half the size of Burpee's.



Valentine Wax Michigan White Wax Currie's Rust-Proof Wardwell's Davis Wax

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED BUSH BEANS

SOME ESPECIALLY GOOD KINDS

Valentine Wax. For the home garden we do not know of a better early wax bean. The pods are of good length, as round as a pencil and about the same size; light clear yellow and are ready to use a day or two earlier than other varieties. The quality is superior to most other wax beans. See price below.

Giant Stringless Valentine. We consider this the best early green podded dwarf bean with round pods. It is very early and prolific, and the pods are thick, stringless and of fine quality. See price below.

Bountiful. Differs from the Valentine in having flat pods instead of round. This bean is very early and wonderfully prolific, and of high quality, the pods being meaty, tender and stringless. It continues in bearing a long time. See price below.

PRICE LIST OF DWARF BEANS

Four quarts of one variety will be supplied at half the peck price. For price per bushel see our Wholesale Price List

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
WAX OR BUTTER BEANS				
Valentine Wax. The earliest wax bean, round pods.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$3 85
Michigan White Wax (New).....	10	28	50	3 85
Burpee's New Kidney Wax. Crop failed.....	10	28	50	3 75
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Very large, flat pods of deep butter yellow. Early and of high quality.....	10	28	50	3 85
Round-Pod Kidney Wax (called also "Brittle Wax"). Like Wardwell's, but has round pod.....	10	25	45	3 25
Hudson Wax. Very prolific, yielding nearly twice as much as other kinds. Quite late; pods long, straight and handsome, but only of fair quality.....	10	25	45	3 75
Davis White Wax. Very hardy and prolific, of only fair quality.....	10	25	45	3 50
Crystal Wax. Late, fine for home use, tender and delicious. Crop failed.....	10	25	45	3 50
Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax. Short flat pods of good quality.....	10	25	45	3 50
Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax (Improved Black Wax). Flat, deep yellow pods of good quality, very hardy and prolific.....	10	25	45	3 50
GREEN PODDED GARDEN BEANS				
Full Measure. See description above.....	10	22	40	2 90
Stringless Green Pod. Round pods of high quality. Early and productive.....	10	22	40	2 75
Giant Stringless Valentine. The best early green-podded bush bean. See description above.....	10	22	40	2 75
Black Valentine. Very early and prolific and one of the most profitable market varieties, but not of high quality.....	10	22	40	2 25
Bountiful. Very prolific and of fine quality.....	10	22	40	2 50
Improved Round-Pod Valentine. Extra early, very prolific.....	10	20	35	2 00
Refugee, or 1000 to 1. Round, light green pods of good quality when young; late.....	10	22	40	2 25
Goddard or Boston Favorite. For shelling green.....	10	22	40	2 50
Ruby Dwarf Horticultural. Better than the old Horticultural.....	10	22	40	2 75
French Horticultural. Later and more prolific than the above and grows taller.....	10	22	40	2 75

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Bush Limas are more easily raised than the pole varieties, but do not yield quite as much. They do best on rather heavy or "strong" land. Do not plant too early as the seed is apt to rot if the ground is wet and cold.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED. This new strain of Burpee's Bush Lima has beans of larger size and deeper green color than the old strains and the vines are more true to the bush form with fewer runners. The beans are both larger and thicker than the old form, and the pods are also larger. For market, whether the beans are sold shelled or in the pod, this new strain will be found superior on account of its larger size and better color. With us it is not as prolific as the "Wonder" strain. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.15; pk. \$2.25.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—New Wonder Strain. This improved strain bears larger crops and is earlier than the old and original variety. The beans are as large as the pole limas and of equally fine quality, while they mature earlier and are far less trouble to raise. It is the earliest large podded Lima, and with us the most prolific. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.15; pk. \$2.15.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. This is a remarkable improvement on the old Dree's Bush Lima. It is so much better in every way that it will certainly displace the old variety. The pods are large and the beans are very thick and plump, of fine quality and deep green in color. The vines are vigorous and productive and the beans mature medium early. Those who prefer the thick "Potato" Limas will find this new strain far superior to any other. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.20; pk. \$2.25.

DREE'S OR "POTATO" BUSH LIMA. Large, thick, nearly round beans of good quality. Not as large or prolific as Fordhook, which is superior in every respect. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; p. \$2.25.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Small, early and prolific; not of as fine quality as Burpee's Bush and Fordhook, but more easily raised. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.85.

For Pole Limas see next page.

FIELD BEANS—For Use Dry

Boston Marrow, or White Marrowfat. Large, plump, white beans of high quality, later than Marrow Pea. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.20; bu. \$8.00.

Marrow Pea, or White Navy. Small, early, prolific. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c; pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.50.

Red Kidney. Red, kidney-shaped. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c; pk. \$2.00.

White Kidney. Large, kidney-shaped beans. This bean is of the finest quality when cooked. Far superior to common kinds. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.25; bu. \$8.00.

Imperial or Tree Bean. This variety has lately become very popular. It is a good yielder and carries the pods well above the ground on strong, upright plants which keep them from getting injured by wet weather before harvesting. The beans are kidney-shaped, but smaller than White Kidney. This is now one of the most profitable market beans. It is also excellent to raise for home use, as the beans are of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.10; bu. \$7.75.

NOTE. The prices per bushel quoted above for Field Beans are subject to market changes. Please write for prices on 2 bus. or more.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Beans of this class should have some kind of support on which to climb. Poles are usually placed in the ground and the beans planted around them in a circle. Another good way is to place a strong post on each end of the row and string a wire at bottom and top. From these wires run strong strings back and forth for the vines to climb on.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. Of the pole limas **Early Leviathan** is the earliest and has large pods and is the best variety for either home use or market. **King of the Garden** is later, but has very large pods. **Challenger Lima** has thick, nearly round beans which are large and of good quality. This is an improved strain of Dree's or Potato Lima and is superior to that old variety in every way. **Golden Cluster Wax** has large, deep yellow pods that are entirely stringless and of the highest quality as a snap bean. It is wonderfully prolific. **Scotia** is a green podded snap bean of very superior quality and remarkably productive. **Kentucky Wonder** is similar to Scotia, but is earlier and not of quite as good quality. The pods are very long, deep green and of fine quality when young. **Golden Carmine Podded Horticultural** is a bean that can be used either as a "snap bean" or shelled green like limas. It is by far the best variety of this class. It has large, yellow, waxy pods that are of excellent quality.

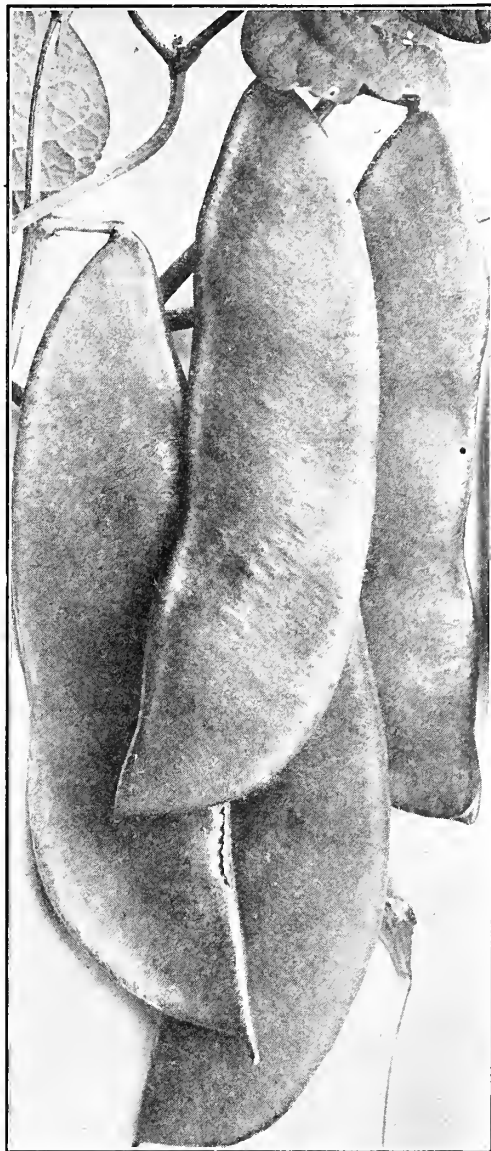
Lima and Other Pole Beans

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Early Leviathan Lima. The best and earliest large pole Lima.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 85
King of the Garden Lima. Very large pods and beans.	10	20	35	1 85
Large White Lima	10	20	35	1 85
Challenger Lima (Improved Dree's or Potato Lima)	10	20	35	2 00
Golden Cluster Wax	10	35	60	—
Golden Carmine-Podded Horticultural	10	35	60	—
Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural	10	25	40	—
Scarlet Runner. Ornamental vine, bright red flowers, very handsome.	10	25	45	—
Kentucky Wonder. Early, green-podded and very prolific.	10	18	30	1 75
SCOTIA. The most delicious snap bean. (See page 7)	10	30	55	3 50
Lazy Wife. Very productive of large, flat, green pods; entirely stringless and of fine quality.	10	25	45	—

Four quarts of any variety will be supplied at half the peck price

Beans by Parcel Post

When ordering seeds to be sent to you by parcel post enough extra money must be added to cover the charges for postage. A pint of beans, peas or corn weighs one pound; a quart two pounds; a peck fifteen pounds. See rate of postage, page 5.

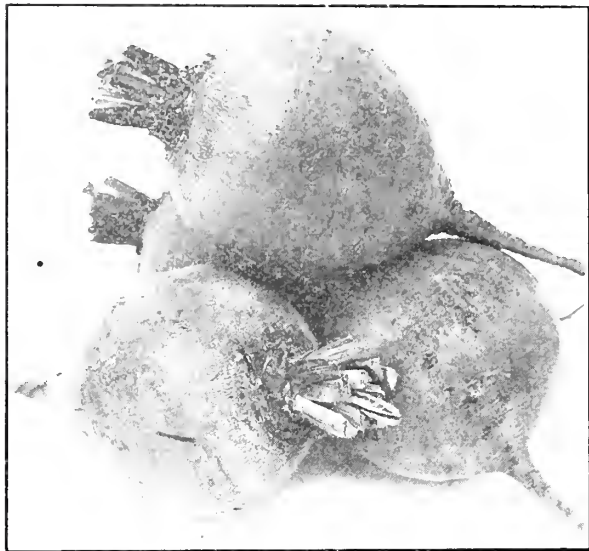


Burpee's Bush Lima Beans

*Ruebe (Gr.)***BEETS***Barbabetola (It.)*

One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of row. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

Beets can be sown early in the spring, and again a few weeks later for a succession. It is an excellent plan to sow some in July for use in the fall. These young beets can be put in a pit or root cellar and covered with sand, and will keep in nice, tender condition for use in winter.



Eclipse Beet

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN, Harris' Selected Strain. The finest bred early beet. Round, smooth and handsome; very early and of fine quality. See page 7. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.45.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET. To meet the demand for cheaper seed of this variety we offer some first-class seed, not of our own growing, but grown by a reliable grower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Long Season. A valuable variety for fall use. The beets remain tender for a long time. See page 7. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60.

Detroit Dark Red. A medium early globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark red color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light colored rings seen in some varieties. The beet is smooth and handsome and is now being largely used for canning as well as for the market. It retains its good quality even after it gets large, and is an excellent variety on this account for fall use as well as for spring. We have a very fine strain of this beet, being of uniform globe-shape, small tops and very dark red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Crimson Globe. The beets are round or globe-shaped, and of a bright red, not as dark color as Detroit Dark Red. The quality is fine and the beets remain in good condition for the table until they are fully grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Eclipse. This is one of the earliest and handsomest beets grown. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth and with very small tops, and are of the best quality. Not of as dark color as Crosby's Egyptian or Detroit Dark Red. We offer a superior strain of seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Edmunds' Blood Turnip. The beets grow large, yet remain tender and of good quality for a long time. Larger and a little later than Eclipse. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED. Roots long, smooth and very dark red, and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. We have an excellent strain of this old favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

EARLY BASSANO. Large, very early and of excellent quality; rather light in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SWISS CHARD or SEA KALE BEET*Beisskohl (Gr.)**Bieta (It.)*

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat, and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall. If given a little protection it will survive the winter and make excellent greens early in the spring.

LUCULLUS. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the stem and leaves are very large and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

SILVER LEAF. Large, smooth leaves with silvery white stems which are tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS

Most economical and valuable food for cattle and sheep

There is no crop more valuable for feeding cows and sheep than mangels and sugar beets. Considering the fact that it is easy to raise 40 tons or more per acre and that the whole root is perfectly digestible, there being no waste as is the case with corn stalks or other coarse fodder, there is no other food more economical. Not only this, but cows fed on mangels during the winter will give more and better milk than they will on any other food. Sheep also are much healthier and ewes with lambs give more milk, and therefore raise better lambs than if fed only dry food. It is the poorest kind of economy to try to get along without them.

CULTURE. Any soil that will raise good crops of corn or potatoes will do for mangels. Sow in May, in rows 2 feet apart. Seed may be sown with a grain drill, but a hand drill is better. It requires about 8 or 10 pounds of seed per acre. Plants should be thinned out to 1 foot apart when a few inches high. Mangels are also easily transplanted and may be sown thickly and the plants set out a foot apart in the rows. In this way you get a perfectly even stand of plants.



Swiss Chard—Silver Leaf

Mangels are also easily transplanted and may be sown thickly and the plants set out a foot apart in the rows. In this way you get a perfectly even stand of plants.

MANGELS—Continued

Crimson King. This is an improved type of Red Mangel. The roots grow larger around than the old Mammoth Long Red and are of higher feeding value, being unusually sweet, and not so long. This variety produces immense crops and keeps perfectly all winter. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

GIANT YELLOW ECKENDORF. This new mangel makes immense roots nearly the same size from top to bottom, having very blunt ends and small tap root. The mangels grow two-thirds above ground and are very easily pulled. They often weigh 20 lbs. or more and produce an immense yield of roots of high quality. This variety is especially adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 35c per lb.

NEW "HALF-SUGAR" MANGEL. This mangel or giant sugar beet is intermediate between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with red tops, and grow to a large size, oval in shape, growing half out of the ground, and have small tops. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar, and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels. The giant sugar beet yields much larger crops than any other kind of sugar beet and nearly as much per acre as the largest mangels. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more 30c per lb.

GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE. The roots are in shape intermediate between the globe and long mangels. The color is deep orange yellow and the quality is first-class. One of the best yellow mangels and a heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots about the same shape as the Intermediate, but the flesh is yellow all the way through. In all other respects it resembles the Giant Yellow Intermediate very closely. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety. The roots grow very uniform in shape and the flesh is of a deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 35c per lb.

MAMMOTH LONG-RED, or Norbiton Giant. This variety has produced the largest yield of any kind of mangel at the field trials held at Cornell University. The quality of the roots for feeding is high. The roots grow very large and keep well. We have an unusually fine strain of seed of this variety. The mangels grow larger around than the older "Long Red," and are smoother and better in every way. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

HARRIS' YELLOW GLOBE. Roots perfectly round, smooth and with very small tops. Easily harvested and yields large crops. Will keep better than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 35c per lb.

LANE'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET. A very fine strain of sugar beet for stock. The roots grow to a large size and partly above ground, and are rich, sweet and of high feeding value. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 35c per lb.



Giant Yellow Eckendorf

Rosenkohl (Gr.)

Brussels Sprouts

Cavoli di Brusselles (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 3000 plants.

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and set out the plants the middle of June $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The sprouts that grow along the stem are picked off and cooked like cabbage or cauliflower and are very delicate and fine flavored.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF. A popular variety on Long Island where this vegetable is grown on a large scale for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

HERCULES. The plants grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and the stems are well covered with large, solid "sprouts." One of the best varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

DANISH IMPROVED. A fine new variety that produces uniformly nice, solid sprouts. The plant grows medium tall and the stems are often completely covered with the sprouts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

PLANTS. We can furnish Brussels sprouts plants at proper time for transplanting. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.

Kraut (Gr.)

CABBAGE

Cavola cappuccio (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 to 2000 plants sown in open ground, or 3000 if sown in frames. It requires about 6 ounces of seed to produce plants for an acre of ground.

The Best Cabbage Seed. We have raised cabbage seed for over 30 years and have made a special effort to produce only the very best seed regardless of cost. By careful breeding we have produced some very fine strains that will satisfy the most critical grower.

METHODS OF CULTURE. To get very early cabbage in the Northern states the seeds should be sown in hotbeds in February or March, or about six weeks before the ground outside is ready to receive the plants. For medium early crop the seed of early kinds like Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market, Early Spring may be sown in the open ground as early as possible and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. This will give cabbage ready for use in August if the land is rich and well cultivated. For the late crop the seed should be sown in this latitude about May 20, and the plants set out July 1. Seed of early varieties may be sown as late as June 15 to 20, and will mature a good crop. For late sowing Enkhuizen Glory, Harris' Summer Ball-head and Burpee's All Head are excellent varieties.

Early Varieties of Cabbage. Among the earliest kinds the different strains of Wakefield are best known. Early Jersey Wakefield is extremely early and has medium-sized pointed heads. Charleston Wakefield has larger heads, not so pointed as the Jersey Wakefield, and matures two weeks later. Of the early flat-head kinds, Enkhuizen Glory and Copenhagen Market are the earliest, while Burpee's All Head Early is a little later and is most often used for planting late for a fall crop. The new Stanley is of very high quality, being far superior to other kinds for table use.

Danish Improved
Brussels Sprouts

ENKHUIZEN GLORY CABBAGE

This remarkable early cabbage is increasing in favor among gardeners every year. Since we first sold the seed in 1908 we have received a great many words of praise for it and not one word against it.



Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage (Photograph)

This cabbage is as early as Charleston Wakefield and grows twice the size. The heads are as round as a ball, very solid and heavy, often weighing 10 pounds or more. It has few outside leaves and will bear close planting.

Early Wakefield will come into market a week or two ahead of the Glory, but the Glory will be ready when the Wakefield is half gone, and will sell for twice as much per head. It is as early as Eureka or Maule's First Early and very much larger.

FOR LATE CROP. This is not only a great cabbage for early market, but it is also a most profitable variety to raise for fall use. If the plants are set out in this locality (western New York) the middle of July the cabbage will mature ready for market in October and immense crops can be raised. On good soil practically every plant will produce a large solid head weighing 8 to 10 pounds, or 20 tons per acre. The heads are about the same shape as Danish Ballhead and nearly as hard, although they will not keep as well when stored over winter.

We have an exceptionally fine strain of this cabbage that produces heads of uniform type, large size and very solid, and every plant will make a good head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Mr. Arthur G. Ellis, Clinton, N. Y., writes January 26, 1915:

"Be sure to send me the same strain of Enkhuizen Glory cabbage that you did last year. I had them all stopped on early cabbage around here last year. I weighed several that went thirteen to fifteen pounds each."

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE

This new cabbage from Denmark has proved to be a superior early variety.

The heads are nearly round or slightly flattened, very hard and heavy. The growth is compact, there being few outside leaves, so the plants may be set close together.

In our trial grounds the Copenhagen Market headed a week earlier than Enkhuizen Glory, and almost as soon as Jersey Wakefield and fully as early as Charleston Wakefield.

The most remarkable point about this cabbage is its uniformity—every plant under normal conditions will produce a good, solid head, and every head as like another as two peas in a pod. The heads mature all at the same time so the crops can be cleaned up within a short time after the first heads mature.

This is a profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

HARRIS' SUMMER BALLHEAD CABBAGE

This new cabbage we are sure will prove a rival to both Copenhagen Market and Enkhuizen Glory.

It is larger than Copenhagen and a few days later. The heads are nearly as large as Glory, more compact, heavier and more uniform, and mature fully as early.

The heads are almost perfectly round, very solid and heavy. The plant is compact with short stem and very few outside leaves, so will stand close planting. Practically every plant will produce a good, solid head.

This cabbage has proved valuable for early market to follow Jersey Wakefield and also for fall use if the plants are set out after the first of July. Set out at this time immense yields of large, solid heads can be obtained.

We wish all our customers who are interested in cabbage to try this variety this season. We know when they have seen it growing they will want more. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

Cabbage—Early Varieties

Packets of any of the following varieties 5c, except where noted.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
STANLEY (New). The best for the home garden. See page 9.....	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 10	—
COPENHAGEN MARKET. New and very fine. See description page 22.....	10	30	90	\$3 50
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Special selected strain, heads of good size, very uniform and compact. Our strain of this variety is far superior to that usually sold	05	25	75	2 75
Charleston Wakefield. Larger, broader and not so pointed as the above and a little later. We have a fine strain of this variety. Every plant makes a good large head	05	25	75	2 75
ENKHUIZEN GLORY. New, very early, large round heads.....	05	18	50	1 75
BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY. Medium early; large solid heads, and of very compact growth. One of the best for summer use or for planting late for main crop. We offer seed of the very finest strain which produces even crops of large solid heads.....	05	20	55	2 00
Henderson's Early Summer. Medium early, flat heads.....	05	25	80	2 75
Early Spring. Early and very fine; flat heads, solid and compact.....	05	25	80	2 75
EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS. We can furnish very fine transplanted cabbage plants ready April 15 to May 15. See plant Department.				

TO PROTECT CABBAGE FROM ROOT MAGGOTS. The maggots which often destroy early cabbage and cauliflower can be prevented by putting tarred paper collars or pads around the stems when setting out the plants. The maggots come from eggs which are deposited on the stems by a small fly. The tarred paper keeps them off. Get a few and try them. 50 pads 15c; 100, 25c; 1000, \$1.50. (Weight 1 lb. per 100.)

Late or Main Crop Varieties of Cabbage

Danish Ballhead is now most extensively planted for fall and winter shipping, and is very profitable on good land and under favorable conditions, but it does not yield as much as some of the domestic or flat varieties. It does not succeed south of Pennsylvania. Succession heads evenly and quite early, but cracks badly if not cut as soon as well matured. Volga produces large solid heads and grows so fast that it can be set out late and will produce immense crops. Harris' Short Stem is a large, late, flat cabbage with very solid, heavy heads of fine quality.

It has been found profitable in many cases to plant early varieties of flat cabbage for fall market. They produce medium size, hard heads which are preferred in market to the larger heads of the late varieties. For this purpose Burpee's All Head Early is the most popular variety. It has been found very profitable in this locality. EnkhuiZEN Glory is also excellent for this purpose. It can be set out as late as August 1 on good land. Red Cabbage is used for pickling and is often very profitable to raise for market. The new "Red Danish Stonehead" is an excellent variety. Savoy cabbage is of the finest quality and excellent for home use in the fall and winter.



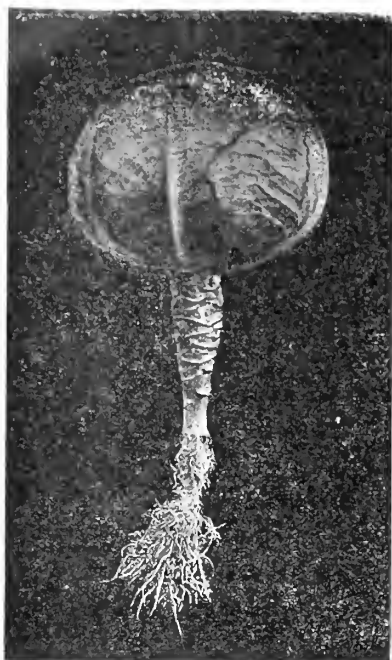
Field of our Danish Ballhead Cabbage (Photograph)

We are especially proud of the three strains of Danish Ballhead cabbage we offer. The above photograph shows a field of the Short Stemmed strain which is the heaviest yielder, often producing as high as 25 tons per acre.

HARRIS' SPECIAL STRAINS OF DANISH CABBAGE

All large cabbage growers appreciate the importance of getting the very best strains of Danish cabbage. Carefully grown seed of the right strain will often produce a crop that yields a large profit, while seed of an inferior strain produces a crop on which there is an actual loss. The best Danish cabbage seed is grown in Denmark, where this cabbage originated, and we have arranged for some years with a very careful grower there to raise cabbage seed for us from the very finest heads only, and can now offer seed of the 1915 crop that will produce heads of uniform shape and of the very best type.

DANISH CABBAGE—Continued



Danish Ballhead, Short Stemmed

"Short Stemmed" Strain. The heads as shown in the picture from a photograph are larger around and a little flatter than the "Solid Emperor" and grow on shorter stems. The heads are large, solid and heavy, and yield very heavy crops, often exceeding 20 tons per acre. For cabbage that is to be shipped in the fall this is the most profitable strain to raise. Even when the crop is to be stored some growers prefer this strain on account of the larger yield obtained. Practically every plant produces a fine, large, firm head on good land. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

New "Intermediate" Danish. This new strain is halfway between the Short Stemmed strain. The heads are deeper than the Short Stemmed and of darker green color, while the stems are shorter than the "Solid Emperor," and the heads larger and therefore yield more than that variety. We are sure this new strain will please many growers who want a heavier yield than the old Solid Emperor type and want a harder and greener cabbage than the Short Stemmed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

"Solid Emperor" Strain. This is the original type of Danish cabbage as first introduced in this country. The heads are perfectly round, very hard and heavy, and of a deep green color. This is an excellent cabbage for storage, as it keeps well and comes out with a nice green color. While it does not yield quite as many tons per acre as the Short Stemmed strain, the heads are harder and keep better and many growers prefer this strain on that account. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Mr. Lewis A. Sellen, Genoa, N. Y., writes January 26, 1915:

"I have had your Danish cabbage seed for four years and it has always proved excellent Danish cabbage. Several have lost entire crops by poor seed around here this year."

Mr. Chas. N. Wisc, Belfast, O., writes April 20, 1915:

"That Short Stemmed Danish Ballhead is by far the best cabbage I ever raised, and I have raised lots of cabbage."

Mr. Bernard Dewandel, Lyons, N. Y., writes:

"The Danish cabbage seed you sent me for this spring's sowing was extra fine. One farmer who got some of the seed said he looked over his whole field and could not find a single flat head in it, something he never had happen until he sowed Harris' pure Danish."

Mr. D. C. Seager, Rockford, Ill., writes:

"I have tried cabbage seed from all the leading seedsmen of the country, and yours is the best of all."

RED CABBAGE, Holland Export.

It has been difficult to get a strain of Red Cabbage that would head evenly. In this respect the Holland Export is a great improvement over older kinds. The heads are nearly round, very hard, of good size, and mature about the same time as Danish Ballhead. At least 95 per cent of the heads are firm and solid. (See price list below.)

Red Danish Stonehead.

This new Red cabbage from Denmark is much like a red Danish Ballhead. The seed was grown by the same grower who raises our Danish Ballhead cabbage seed and is of the same uniform type. The heads are of medium size (5 to 6 pounds), almost perfectly round, deep red all through and very firm and solid. (See price list below.)

Cabbage—Main Crop Varieties

	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Harris' Summer Ballhead (New). Medium early, fine. See page 9.....	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 75
Volga. See description above.....	05	25	65	2 50
Harris' Short Stem. Large heads of finest quality; matures rather late.....	10	30	—	—
Succession. One of the best medium early kinds. Large flat heads.....	05	20	60	1 85
All Seasons. Large flat heads. A popular variety for fall use.....	05	25	70	2 50
Surehead. Large deep heads, solid and compact.....	05	20	60	2 25
Premium Flat Dutch. The old standard Flat Dutch. A first-class, large, late cabbage.....	05	20	55	2 00
Fottler's Drumhead. Heads large and flat.....	05	20	55	2 00
Winningstadt. Pointed heads of medium size, hard and solid. Every plant heads.....	05	20	55	2 00
Mammoth Rock Red. The largest red variety, heads of good size, deep red and very solid.....	05	20	60	2 25
Holland Export. A very fine, new, red cabbage. See description above.....	05	25	60	2 25
Red Danish Stonehead. A fine, new, red cabbage. See description above.....	10	30	90	3 50
SAVOY CABBAGE, The Herald. A very fine new Savoy; superior to the older kinds. Of very fine quality for table use in the winter. Far superior to common cabbage.....	10	30	85	3 25
Savoy Cabbage, Perfection Drumhead. Large, moderately firm heads of high quality.....	05	20	60	2 25
CHINESE or "CELERY CABBAGE." See page 8.....	05	20	60	2 25

Blumenkohl (Gr.)

CAULIFLOWER

Cavolfiore (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 to 2000 plants if sown in open ground, or about 3000 in frames.

Early cauliflower is difficult to raise and is not of the best quality, but when the plants are set out in late June or July and the heads form in October there is no difficulty in getting fine, large heads of first-class quality. The seed should be sown in open ground or cold frames about the middle of May or first of June on good soil. When plants are large enough transplant to rich, moist soil. Care must be taken that the plants do not become checked in growth, as that will cause them to head prematurely.

There is nothing so essential to success in raising cauliflower as good seed. The best cauliflower seed is very expensive, but it is worth to the grower ten times as much as cheap and carelessly grown seed. We get the best results from using Snowball and Danish Giant for main late crops as well as for early use. The seed we offer is grown with the greatest care, and 99 per cent of the plants will produce fine, compact heads of good size.

Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.

(See price list at back of this catalogue.)

We can furnish cabbage and cauliflower plants of the most prominent varieties in this list at lowest prices. Plants ready from the middle of April to middle of July.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued

Danish Perfection. A fine new strain of Snowball Cauliflower maturing a week or ten days later and having more leaves which protect the heads from the sun. The heads are very firm, solid and snow-white and practically every plant will make a good head under favorable conditions. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.

Snowball. "Perfected" strain. Although an early variety, the Snowball is used almost exclusively for late or main crop, as well as for forcing and summer use. There is no finer cauliflower than a first-class strain of this variety. The heads are large, heavy and close grained, with no leaves growing through them. There is nothing finer than the strain of Snowball we offer, no matter under what name it is sold, or what price is charged for the seed. Pkt. (250 seeds) 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; oz. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00.

Danish Giant or "Dry-Weather."

This strain of Snowball Cauliflower is especially valuable for high ground, as it is more vigorous than the Early Snowball, and stands dry weather better. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

ERFURT EARLY DWARF. Not quite as early or fine as Snowball, but is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.60.

LARGE ALGIERS. Heads of the largest size, white, but not as compact as Snowball. A reliable header, and of very fine quality for table use; not suitable for market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

WALCHEREN. Large, late and very hardy. Will stand considerable frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

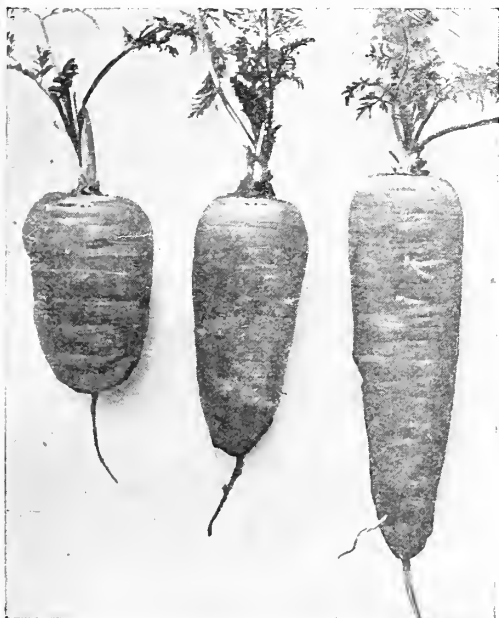


Danish Perfection Cauliflower—A Fine New Variety

Carotten (Gr.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row. It requires 4 to 6 lbs. of seed to sow an acre, depending upon the distance between the rows.

Carrots can be sown from early spring to the middle of summer. The earlier they are sown the larger the crop as a rule, but late sowings often produce nice carrots for bunching in the fall.

CARROTS**Carota (It.)**

Oxheart

Harris' Half Long
(From a Photograph)

Danvers

CARROTS FOR FEEDING. Carrots are of a very high value for feeding cows, horses and sheep, and as very large crops can be grown on a small piece of ground, it pays remarkably well to raise at least a small plot of them every year. They are of great benefit to cows and horses in the fall and winter. One of the best varieties for this purpose is Danvers Half Long. It is more easily harvested than the longer carrots and yields fully as many bushels per acre and on some soils it yields more than a longer variety. A larger yield can be obtained by sowing Mastodon or White Vosges. The carrots, however, are white, and some people prefer the yellow kinds.

Harris' Perfected Half Long. This is a very fine strain which produces carrots of uniform shape, smooth skin, without wrinkles or small roots and of deep orange color. The shape of the root, as shown in the photograph reproduced here, is that most desirable for market, being nearly the same size the whole length. The quality is very fine for table use, the roots being without cores, fine grained and sweet. The roots grow about six inches long, and are so smooth and handsome that they always bring the highest price on the market. Unfortunately our crop of seed the past season was an entire failure. We advise our customers to use Chantenay carrot instead, which is very similar.

Chantenay. This popular carrot is much like Harris' Half Long and is used for the same purposes. We have some very fine seed that will be found equal to any obtainable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

Danvers Half Long. The roots taper a little more at the bottom than Harris' Half Long and grow about two inches longer (eight inches in length), but not quite so smooth and handsome. They are of fine grain and of excellent quality, and yield very large crops. This variety is very valuable for stock feeding as well as for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. or more at 95c per lb.

CARROTS—Continued

LONG ORANGE. We have a fine strain of this variety; roots long, but not too tapering; smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. lb. \$1.00.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE. A short, thick carrot often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or bunching for the market. Matures early. Can be easily pulled by hand and will yield nearly as much as the longer varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

EARLY FRENCH SHORT HORN. The earliest and best carrot for forcing. Our seed is of the finest strain for hothouse forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

MASTODON, or White Vosges. A large white carrot for stock. The roots grow very large, but being thick and not too long, they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good, nutritious carrots per acre than any other carrot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Sellerie (Gr.)

CELERY

Sedano (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 4000 plants.

Celery is easily raised. The trouble most unskilled gardeners experience is in raising the plants. In the North the seed must be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost.

The plants should be transplanted in July in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart, and 6 to 8 inches in the row. Any good, rich, moist soil will raise celery.

We give full directions for culture with every order for seed if requested. We sell plants ready in June and July at low prices. See prices on next page.

Varieties. For fall and early winter use **Golden Self-Blanching** is the best variety, excepting for home use. **Golden Rose** is of slightly better quality, and keeps longer, but has a red tinge which might not be liked by some people. Both have a fine nutty flavor, and are easily blanched. **White Plume** is handsome to look at, but not of very good quality, and must be used early as it does not keep very well.

For keeping in the winter **French's Success** is the best variety we know of. It will keep until spring. **Columbia** blanches quicker and can be used earlier in the winter and is of fine quality, but does not keep quite as long. The **Winter Reliance** blanches easily and is valuable for early winter use to follow closely after the **Self-Blanching**. **Giant Pascal** is also good, and has very broad, thick stalks, and keeps well. **New Rose** is excellent for home use, and where a celery of fine quality is appreciated. The stalks are of large size, tinged with red, and very crisp, keep well and of fine flavor.

PRICE LIST OF CELERY

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING, or Paris Golden. The most popular celery for fall and early winter use. Finest French seed.....	\$0 10	\$1 10	\$4 00	\$15 00
Golden Self-Blanching. Seed grown in California from best French seed. Such seed has usually proved nearly if not quite equal to the French.....	05	50	1 50	5 50
GOLDEN ROSE, or Rose Ribbed Paris Golden. Like Golden Self-Blanching except that the stalks are tinged with red and are of superior flavor and keep better and are very handsome on the table.....	10	1 00	—	—
COLUMBIA. Resembles Golden Self-Blanching, but keeps better and requires more time to blanch.....	10	45	1 50	5 50
FRENCH'S SUCCESS. The best keeper. See page 10.....	10	60	1 75	6 50
WINTER RELIANCE. Stalks of medium height; thick, crisp and of good quality. An excellent variety for winter use.....	10	40	1 20	4 50
White Plume. Blanches very easily.....	05	25	75	2 75
GIANT PASCAL. Broad, thick stalks of good quality, a good variety for winter market.....	05	18	50	1 90
New Rose. A red celery of the finest quality, and therefore superior to other winter varieties for home use. The stalks are solid, crisp and of nutty flavor.	05	20	65	2 50
Golden Heart (Dwarf). A good kind for winter use. Popular in market.....	05	20	55	2 00
Boston Market. Large branching stalks.....	05	20	55	2 00
CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. The bulbous roots are used instead of the stalks. Large Smooth Prague, the best variety.....	05	18	50	1 75

Celery Plants. We raise large quantities of celery plants, and can furnish strong, stocky plants for less money than it costs to raise them on a small scale. Plants will be ready from May 20th to August 1st. Orders booked at any time, and plants sent when ready.

PRICE OF CELERY PLANTS. Early Transplanted plants ready May 20th. Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 65c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

FIELD GROWN. Strong, stocky plants of the following varieties: Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Rose, White Plume, French's Success, Giant Pascal and New Rose, ready July 1st to August 1st. 30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000. Not less than 500 of one variety at the 1000 rate.

Write for prices on larger lots.

Plants by Mail. If plants are sent by mail (parcel post) postage must be added. 100 plants weigh about 3 pounds. See rates, page 5.

CHICORY**Cichorien-Wurzel (Gr.) *Cicoria selvatica* (It.)**

Chicory is used for two purposes. The large-rooted variety is used as a substitute for coffee, the root being dried and ground, while the variety called "Whitloof" is used for salad. Both are easily raised from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

WHITLOOF, or "French Endive." Seed sown in May or June produces roots which, when taken up and placed in sand in a warm dark place, throw out tender white sprouts which are used as a salad. These sprouts are often called "French Endive." Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Garten-Kresse (Gr.) CRESS *Agretto* (It.)

EXTRA FINE CURLED (also called "Peppergrass"). Leaves finely cut and curled, very handsome and of a pleasant, pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

WATER CRESS. This plant is now used very extensively for garnishing and for salads. It can easily be grown on the banks of any small stream or on land that can be flooded with running water. It succeeds best on streams fed by springs that do not dry up in the summer. The seed should be scattered on the muddy banks in the spring or summer. Water Cress can also be grown in green-houses for winter use and is a profitable crop.

Improved Broad-Leaved Water Cress. Larger and better than the common variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10.

Feldsalat (Gr) CORN SALAD *Valeriana* (It.)

Used for "greens" like spinach. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in August or September. If given a little protection it will last a long time in the winter.

LARGE ROUND-LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Welschkorn (Gr.)**SWEET CORN****Mais (It.)**

One quart will plant 400 hills; 8 to 10 qts. will plant an acre.

Good Sweet Corn Seed. Our eastern grown sweet corn is far superior in sweetness and flavor to the same varieties raised from seed grown in the west where a large part of the sweet corn seed sold by other seedsmen is grown. We take great pains in curing and drying our seed corn, and we are therefore able to offer seed of strong vitality and highest quality in every way. Our seed is very carefully selected and tested for germination, and the percentage that will grow is marked on each package, so you will run no risk of failure in planting it. It may cost a little more than others, but it is worth very much more.

Notes on Varieties. Among the earliest varieties of corn we have tried are **Early Dawn** and **Mayflower**, but the ears are quite small, about 5 inches long. **Harris' Mammoth White Cory**, as we now raise it, is just as early and has larger ears. **Pocahontas** is but three or four days later, and has much larger ears and is of much finer quality. **Harris' Extra Early** is very early, has large ears and is of fine quality. **Golden Bantam** is a small, medium early kind, with yellow kernels; highly esteemed by many people. The new "Buttercup" is, in our opinion, of better quality than **Golden Bantam**, and has larger ears. It is the sweetest corn we know of. **Kendel's Early Giant** matures very early and has large ears and is very prolific. It is not of the highest quality and is better for market than home use. **Mimms' Hybrid** has large ears and matures medium early and is of high quality. **Metropolitan** has large ears, and is medium early and of good quality. **Black Mexican** is quite early and

of very fine quality, surpassing other kinds in sweetness and flavor, but the corn gets black when it is just ready to eat, and therefore does not look very well on the table.

Of the late kinds **Hickox Improved** is one of the best. It has large ears which mature a little earlier than **Evergreen** and is of better quality. The two latest varieties are **Country Gentleman**, with small ears, having the kernels set irregularly on the cob, and of very fine quality, and **Egyptian** or **Washington Market**, with very large ears and corn that is sweet and good. **Burpee's White Evergreen** is a fine strain of the old **Stowell's Evergreen**, and is superior to it in size and shape of ear and in appearance, as the corn is very white.

For Home Use. We advise planting the following varieties which will give a constant succession of corn all through the season: **Mayflower**, **Pocahontas**, **Mimms' Hybrid**, **Buttercup** and **Country Gentleman** or **Egyptian**.

SOME OF THE BEST VARIETIES

(See also page 11)

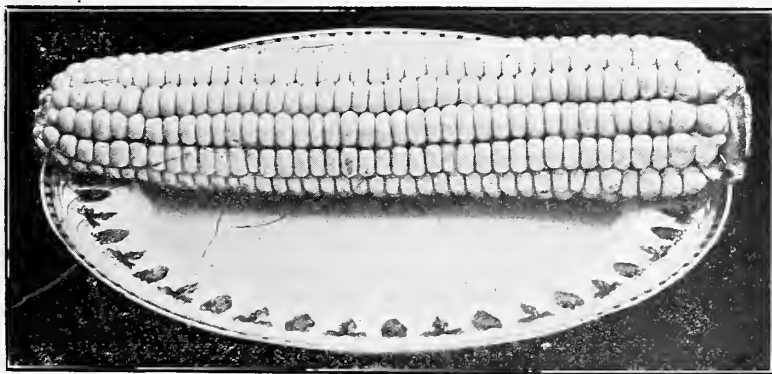
Mimms' Hybrid. We know of no other medium early corn that has as large ears as the **Mimms' Hybrid**, and at the same time is of such fine quality. The ears are 9 to 10 inches long and have 10 to 14 rows of pure white kernels which are sweet and delicious. They mature about mid-season between the early and late kinds, and we consider this one of the very best varieties of its season. The seed we offer is of our own raising from carefully selected ears. See price list next page.

Early Mayflower. Among the very early varieties this is one of the best for the home garden where quality is appreciated. No very early corn is of as good quality as the later kinds, but the **Mayflower** is very good for so early a corn. The ears are small (about 5 inches long) with pure white kernels. They mature as early as any kind grown.

Golden Bantam. This corn is medium early and has small ears, but the quality is superb. The corn is yellow even when quite young. The corn is tender, sweet and delicious. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety. See price list next page.

Black Mexican. This is considered by some people the most delicious sweet corn grown. If picked before the kernels turn black it is certainly of superb quality; being very tender and of the best flavor. The ears are of medium size, eight-rowed and mature medium early. See price list next page.

Country Gentleman. The principal advantage of this variety is that it matures late and is of fine quality; far superior to **Evergreen** which is usually raised for the late crop. The ears are only medium size and the kernels are not in regular rows, but are deep and very tender and of fine flavor. It is one of the best late varieties. See price list next page.



Mimms' Hybrid Sweet Corn

Price List of Sweet Corn

Four quarts will be sent at half the price of a peck.

	Pkt.	½ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Early Mayflower. Very early and fine flavor.....	\$0 06	\$0 12	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 60
EARLY DAWN. A new extra early corn. Has small ears but matures before most other kinds and is valuable on this account.....	06	10	18	30	1 45
POCAHONTAS. Very early, large ears. Decidedly the best early corn for home use or market.....	08	12	20	35	1 70
New EXTRA EARLY Pocahontas. A new strain which is four or five days earlier than the old strain. See page 11.....	10	15	25	40	1 85
HARRIS' EXTRA EARLY. One of the very best extra early varieties. Large ears and pure white kernels of fine quality.....	08	12	18	30	1 50
Early Cory. Very early and hardy—red eob.....	06	10	15	25	1 25
HARRIS' MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. Larger than Red Cory, and has pure white corn and is fully as early. Our strain of this variety is very fine, being much earlier than any other strain we have tried.....	10	15	25	40	1 85
GOLDEN BANTAM. Medium early, yellow kernels of fine quality. By many people considered the best flavored sweet corn.....	08	12	25	40	2 00
BUTTERCUP. The best flavored and sweetest corn we have ever eaten. See page 10.....	08	12	25	40	2 00
MIMMS' HYBRID. A very fine medium early corn.....	08	12	20	35	1 75
Kendel's Early Giant. Large ears and matures early, following closely after the extra early kinds. Very profitable for market. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, 12 to 14 rows.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
METROPOLITAN. One of the best medium early kinds. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 10 to 12 rows of snow white kernels of fine quality.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
Crosby's Early. A fine early corn, 10 to 12 rowed, ears of good size and corn is of best quality.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum. Medium to late, large ears and the quality is of the very best.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
HICKOX IMPROVED. Very large, 10 to 12 rowed ears, often nearly a foot long. Matures a little earlier than Evergreen, and is of finer quality...	06	10	15	25	1 35
Black Mexican. No corn, except "Buttercup," is quite equal to this in quality. Matures medium early, kernels black when ripe.....	06	10	15	25	1 35
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Late, very prolific, often 3 ears on a stalk, kernels irregular on the cob; quality very fine.....	08	12	20	35	2 00
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. We have a fine strain of this corn....Bu. \$8.00.	08	12	20	35	2 15
BURPEE'S WHITE EVERGREEN. An improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen with large, snow white kernels and large and handsomer ears. This is the best strain of Evergreen we have seen and our Eastern-grown seed is exceptionally fine.....Bu. \$8.25.	08	12	20	35	2 25
EARLY MAMMOTH. Not an early variety but a little earlier than Late Mammoth, which is a very large late kind. Ears of immense size, much longer than Evergreen and the corn is of superior quality. A fine late variety for market and home use.....	08	12	20	35	1 75
Egyptian, or Washington Market. Very large ears, matures late and is of fine quality. Profitable for market and very good for home use to prolong the season.....	06	10	18	30	1 50

POSTAGE MUST BE ADDED to above prices if corn is to be sent by mail (parcel post). A pint weighs 1 lb.; quart 2 lbs.; peck 14 lbs. See postage rates page 5.

POP CORN

WHITE RICE. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and the kernels are pure white and of large size. Yields well and produces a fine quality of pop corn. Decidedly the best variety to raise on a large scale for market, as it yields best and commands the highest prices. Our strain is very fine. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 65c; pk. \$1.20.

RED BEAUTY. Medium sized ears with small, deep red kernels which look very pretty when popped, the red shell making spots of bright color in contrast to the snow white corn. The stalks produce 3 to 4 ears and the quality of the corn is of the very best. Price same as for White Rice.

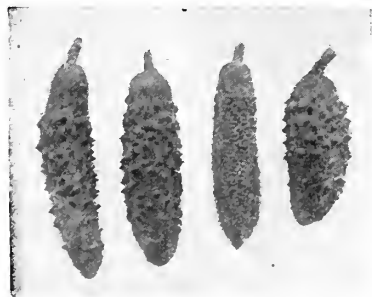
BLACK DIAMOND. It is generally conceded that this black variety makes pop corn that is more tender and of better quality than other kinds. If well cured the corn will pop perfectly two or three months after it is harvested. Pkt. 8c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c.

Gurken (Gr.)

CUCUMBERS

Cetriolo (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 80 hills or sow 50 feet of row. About 3 lbs. of seed per acre.



1. Perfected Jersey Pickle. 2. Long Green.
3. Cumberland. 4. Chicago Pickling.

Seed is sown in this latitude (western New York) the middle of May for slicing and the first to middle of July for pickles.

ABOUT VARIETIES. For both slicing and pickles the different strains of White Spine are the most popular. Of these Davis' Perfect is one of the best, the fruit is long and very dark green. Arlington is of medium length, straight and smooth, and very early, while Extra Long White Spine is longer and a little later and produces a very fine, handsome fruit. Harris' Perfection is also a strain of White Spine and has very long, deep green fruit. Emerald is smooth, without any spines and very deep green, straight and handsome and a little later than White Spine.

Of the varieties suitable to raise for pickles, Chicago Pickling and Green Prolific or Boston Pickling, are the most prolific, and will produce the greatest number of pickles per acre, but the fruit is rather short and thick and therefore not as desirable as that of Long Green, Perfected Jersey Pickle, Arlington White Spine and Cumberland. These all produce long, straight pickles of best quality. The Cumberland is covered with very fine spines closely set all over the fruit, which gives it a distinct appearance. The pickles are of fine quality, being very crisp.

Klondike. A strain of White Spine that is remarkable for its dark green color; fine shape and good quality, both for slicing and pickling. The cucumbers are of medium length, very solid and dark green, retaining their color long after pickling. Matures medium early and the vines are very prolific. See price list next page.

Davis' Perfect Cucumber

This new strain of White Spine Cucumber has been selected with great care, and the result is that it produces cucumbers of great uniformity, all being nearly exactly alike in shape, color and size. They are very handsome cucumbers, deep green in color, perfectly straight and about 8 to 10 inches long. The vines are very prolific and healthy. Matures medium late.

It is one of the very best varieties for forcing as well as for the open ground. It is excellent for pickles as it produces a great abundance of nice, straight cucumbers of good color. The seed we offer is of a very carefully bred strain of this variety and produces uniform crops of handsome, straight, deep green cucumbers. It is far superior to most of the so-called Davis' Perfect sold.

See price list below.

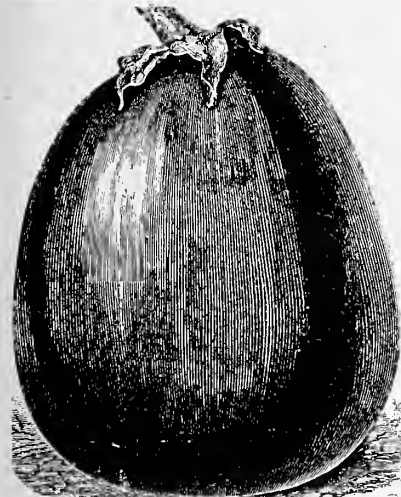


Davis' Perfect Cucumber

Price List of Cucumbers

Packets 5c, except where noted.

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Earliest of All. The best extra early variety, 4 to 5 inches long, of the White Spine type....	\$0 12	\$0 25	\$0 90
HARRIS' PERFECTION. A very fine new variety. See page 8.....	25	60	2 25
THE MIMMS'. A very fine early variety. The fruit is long, slender, deep green and grows very rapidly. Seed is of our own growing.....	25	60	2 25
DAVIS' PERFECT. A new and improved strain of White Spine. A very fine cucumber for slicing or market.....	12	25	90
Fordhook Famous. A good long cucumber of the White Spine class.....	12	25	90
Early White Spine. A most popular cucumber. Early, productive and of fine quality for slicing and pickling. Fruit of medium length, bright green with white spines.....	10	20	75
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Differs from Early White Spine in having fruit more pointed at the ends and deeper green, one of the best for market and pickles.....	10	22	80
Extra Long White Spine, or Evergreen. A very fine strain with fruit 10 inches long, straight and handsome. The fruit retains its green color even when ripe. A little later than the other two strains of White Spine.....	12	25	85
Cumberland. Excellent for pickling and slicing. Fruit is long, slim and very solid.....	12	25	90
EMERALD. Long, straight fruit that is perfectly smooth and very dark green. One of the very best kinds for slicing.....	12	25	95
Cool and Crisp. Fruit dark green and of a peculiar icy appearance and of fine quality.....	12	25	95
Giant Pera. Very long, straight, handsome fruit, late.....	15	35	1 25
Japanese Climbing. Vines of very vigorous growth and fruit of first-class quality. Resists blight better than any other kind.....	15	30	1 00
Chicago Pickling. Very prolific and one of the most popular kinds for pickles.....	10	20	75
KLONDIKE. Fine for pickles. See description on opposite page.....	10	20	75
PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE. A fine strain of Long Green which is very prolific and especially adapted to raise for pickles. The young fruit is straight, slender and deep green. One of the best pickling cucumbers.....	10	20	75
IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Fruit long, straight and dark green. Excellent for pickling, slicing and market. Our strain is very much superior to the common Long Green....	12	25	95
Everbearing. Fruit short but produced in great abundance, starting very early and continuing late if kept picked.....	12	25	85
Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Bears very profusely and is excellent for pickles.....	10	20	75
Early Green Cluster. Short fruit borne in clusters, good for pickles.....	12	25	80
Early Russian. Very early, short fruit of good quality.....	12	25	80
West India Gherkin. Short, prickly fruit, used for pickling.....	20	60	—
Lemon Cucumber. About the size and shape of a lemon. See page 11.....	25	—	—



Black Beauty Egg Plant

Loewenzahn (Gr.)

DANDELION

Dente di leone (It.)

The improved cultivated dandelion is a valuable plant for "greens" early in the spring. The seed is sown in the spring and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

LARGE THICK-LEAVES. The most desirable variety, with large, thick leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 95c.

Eierpflanze (Gr.)

EGG PLANT

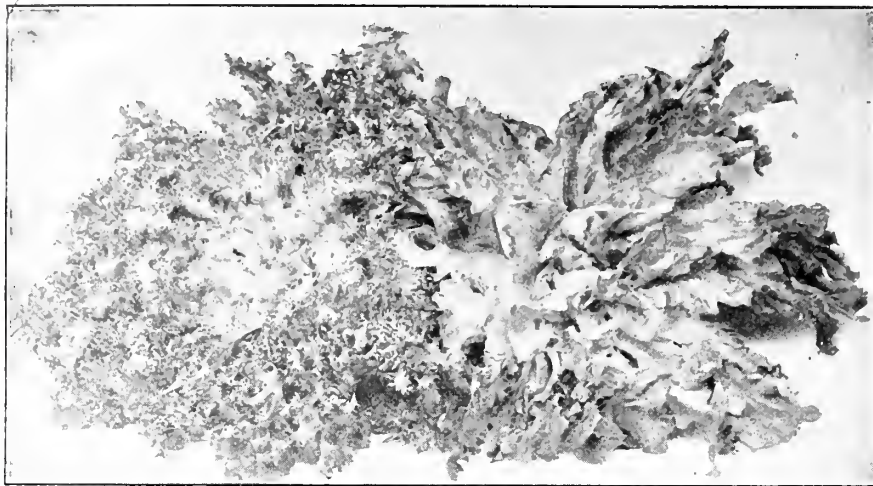
Petronciano (It.)

This is a delicious vegetable which should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop. It is cultivated like tomatoes. Care should be taken that the young plants when first set out are not eaten off by potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY. This is a very handsome, early and prolific variety. While the fruit is as large as New York Improved it matures earlier, and is of a deeper and richer color. The plants are of robust growth and are very prolific. Being earlier than the New York Improved much larger crops are produced before frost. The strain of this variety we offer is very fine and produces large, handsome fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF PURPLE. A valuable variety. Not large but very early and prolific. Being hardier and earlier than the larger kinds it is valuable for northern latitudes where the seasons are short. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED (Thornless). This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. The fruit grows to the largest size and is of perfect shape and deep purple color. The plants are prolific and of tall, upright growth. Market gardeners will find this the finest strain of New York Improved egg plants grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.



Endive—Green Curled

Broad-Leaved Batavian

ENDIVE

Endivien (Gr.)

Endivia (It.)

Endive is used for salad, especially in autumn and winter. It is easily grown. For fall and winter use the seed should not be sown until July 1st. Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and thin the plants to a foot apart. To blanch, either cover the center of the plant with a shingle or light board, or draw the outer leaves over the center and tie them.

GREEN CURLED. The leaves are large and finely cut and curled, and easily blanch to a creamy white in the center. This is the most popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

MOSS CURLED. A beautiful variety, with very finely curled leaves. Blanches perfectly white in the center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarole). Large, thick leaves of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

"FRENCH ENDIVE." See chicory, page 13.

FENNEL or Fenocchio

Florence Fennel is quite distinct from the common sweet fennel used for flavoring. This variety produces a bulb at the surface of the ground which makes an excellent vegetable with a peculiar flavor. It is very largely used in Italy and by Italians in this country. It is grown by sowing the seed in rows 20 inches to 2 feet apart and thinning or transplanting so the plants stand a foot apart in the rows. Sow the seed in rich moist soil in June. When the plants are half grown draw earth up to them so as to blanch the bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GOURDS

See Flower Seed Department.

GARLIC

Knoblauch (Gr.)

Aglio (It.)

Used for flavoring. The bulbs are set out like onion sets about 4 inches apart in the row, and covered 2 inches deep. When tops die down take up the bulbs and dry in a shady place. Bulbs only. ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

KALE or Borecole

Blaetterkohl (Gr.)

Cavolo rapa (It.)

Kale is used as "greens" during the winter, and is a most welcome dish when other vegetables are gone. The young and tender shoots that come out on the stalks are delicate and delicious when cooked. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, kale will stand the winter without injury. It is grown the same way as cabbage, but for winter use the seed may be sown as late as July.

DWARF CURLED GREEN. The best variety. The leaves are finely curled and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED. The most popular variety. The plant grows 3 feet tall and produces an abundance of sprouts the whole length of the tall stem, and they are of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

HORSE RADISH

Meer Rettig (Gr.)

Rafano (It.)

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good, rich soil, will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion 2 inches below the surface.

COMMON VARIETY. 20c per doz.; 60c per 100; \$4.00 per 1000.

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSE RADISH. A much superior variety to the common kind. Larger and grows faster. Sets 25c per doz.; 90c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

NOTE. If sets are ordered sent by parcel post, add to above prices postage for ¼ lb. per doz., or 5 lbs. per 100.

KOHL RABI

Knollkohl (Gr.)

Cavolo rapa (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow about 300 feet of row.

Kohl Rabi produces a large bulb on the stem which is used as a vegetable and also for stock feeding. When used while young the bulb when cooked resembles a fine quality of turnip, but somewhat different in flavor. The seed should be sown in June or July in rows about 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows.

LARGE GREEN. This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best variety for the table. When the bulbs are of the size of a large apple they are ready to use, and are of excellent quality, being tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

LEEK

Porree (Gr.)

Porro (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched in this way it makes an appetizing salad, or is eaten like green onions. Seed is sown in the spring and the leek is ready to use in the fall.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. The most popular variety; grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Kopfsalat (Gr.)**LETTUCE****Lattuga (It.)**

One ounce of seed will sow 250 feet of row.

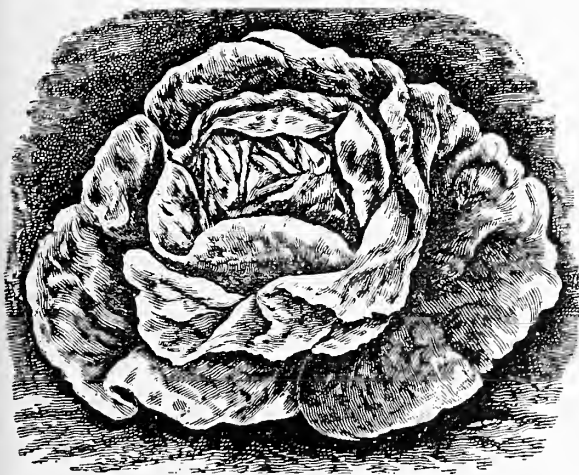
ABOUT VARIETIES. There are two distinct classes of lettuce. One forms heads like cabbage, while the other merely produces loose leaves. Where lettuce is grown in the open ground and allowed to remain thick in the row, as is too often the case, the loose-leaved varieties are the best. The best loose-leaved or curly varieties are **Black Seeded Simpson**, **Grand Rapids** and **Tomhannock**. When really fine lettuce is desired, and where one is willing to take some pains in raising it, the head or cabbage varieties are much the best. For forcing in the hothouse or hotbed, **May King**, **Boston Market**, **Big Boston** and **Golden Queen** are the quickest to form heads, and are usually used for this purpose. For sowing in frames and transplanting to the open ground in the spring, the best varieties are **Wayahead**, **Holyrood Hot-Weather**, **Deacon**, **Iceberg**, **Salamander** and **Big Boston**. These are also excellent head varieties for sowing in the open ground early in the spring and in the late summer and fall. For fall use, seed should be sown in this latitude about the first of August. Loose-leaved lettuce is also sown in the summer and fall, the same as the head varieties.

CULTURE. To get fine heads in the open ground it is a good plan to sow the seed in a hotbed or box in the house 3 or 4 weeks before the ground outside is ready. Transplant the seedlings to another box or frame 3 inches apart and set the plants in the open ground when ready a foot apart.

In sowing lettuce seed care should be taken not to cover it over $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. If covered much deeper it will often fail to come up.

Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring or in August. Sow in rows a foot or more apart and thin the plants when small to 8 or 12 inches apart.

Wayahead. A grand new early variety. Forms good large heads earlier than any other kind of equal size we know of. The heads are compact, light green, blanching to white in the center. The leaves are slightly wrinkled or blistered and are of high quality. This is a profitable variety for market and one of the best for the home garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.**



May King Lettuce

May King. A very early head variety. The heads form very quickly, and are firm and of fine quality. The plant is small and practically all head, the leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown on the edges, and are very crisp and tender, and a beautiful light yellow color inside the head. The lettuce will produce good solid heads 10 days before other kinds in the open ground. Also excellent for forcing in greenhouse or hotheds. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.**

Big Boston. Forms large compact heads and is one of the most popular varieties for forcing and open ground. It is very largely grown on muck ground in the fall for market. It is the best variety for late crop, as it heads well in cold weather and is not injured by slight freezing. Our strain of this variety is excellent, producing uniformly compact heads and stands well without running to seed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.**

Deacon Lettuce. We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce which has gained for itself great popularity. It is one of the finest of the large heading varieties. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the heads are nearly perfectly white and of the finest quality, being crisp, tender and fine flavored and without bitterness or coarseness.

It is important that this lettuce should have plenty of room to grow. Thin out the plants to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows and you will have magnificent heads.

This variety has also recently come into favor for raising in greenhouses and frames, as it makes magnificent large heads of finest quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.**

Salamander. One of the best varieties for summer use as it resists hot sun better than most other kinds. It forms large, compact heads of a light green color and of fine quality. We have a very fine strain of this popular lettuce which we can recommend to gardeners who want a large heading variety for market. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.**

Iceberg. One of the best heading varieties. Forms large, compact heads of very fine quality. Heads early and stands without running to seed a long time. The leaves are finely cut and curled, and of an attractive light green, while the center of the head is pure white and remarkably crisp and tender. It is certainly one of the best kinds. We have a very fine strain that heads uniformly solid and compact. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.**

COS or ROMAINE LETTUCE

TRIANON, Self-folding. This improved Cos lettuce makes a compact upright growth, and magnificent large heads that blanch perfectly white inside. When well grown on moist land this lettuce is of the finest quality. The mid-rib of the leaves is large, crisp and much resembles celery. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.**

ECLIPSE COS. Earlier and smaller than the Trianon Cos and more compact. Heads very uniform, and are so compact that they blanch almost perfectly white inside. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.**



Holyrood Hot-Weather Lettuce

Holyrood Hot-Weather Lettuce

The heads are very large, compact and of the very finest quality, and they stand longer without running to seed than any other kind we know of. It is especially valuable for summer use as it stands hot and dry weather remarkably well. The heads are deeper green than Salamander and somewhat resemble the Deacon Lettuce, which they also resemble in quality, having the rich buttery flavor so much prized in that variety.

Gardeners who want to raise the finest head lettuce in the open ground should give this new kind a trial. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennis Ball. An early head lettuce for forcing...	\$0 05	\$0 12	\$0 35	\$1 10
GRAND RAPIDS. Of upright growth, curly leaves. The most popular curly lettuce for forcing.....	05	12	30	1 10
Golden Queen. Compact heads of an attractive yellow tinge. Popular for forcing and fine for open ground. This is the earliest head lettuce. Crop of seed failed	—	—	—	—
WONDERFUL (New York). The largest head lettuce; heads nearly as large as a small cabbage and very firm; blanches perfectly white in the center.....	05	15	35	1 25
Hanson. Large compact heads.....	05	12	30	1 00
Tomhannock. Very large loose heads tinged with brown and curled at the edges..	05	12	30	1 10
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms a large bunch of curly leaves which are very tender, especially if used while young.....	05	12	30	1 10
Early Curled Simpson. Like the above, but smaller and earlier.....	05	12	30	1 10

Melone (Gr.)

MUSKMELONS

Popone (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; 2 or 3 lbs. will plant an acre.

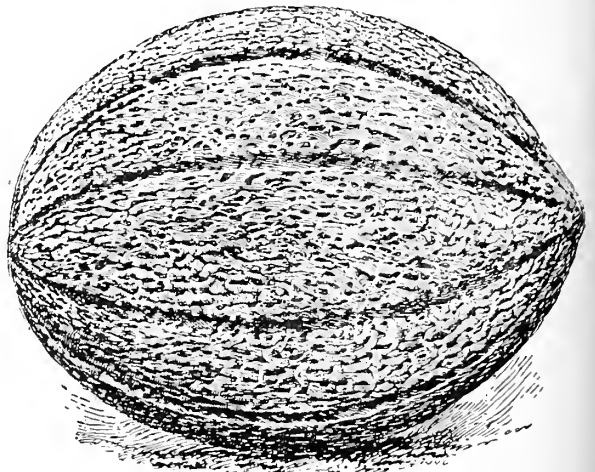
It is much easier to raise melons than is usually supposed, and they are so delicious a fruit that it seems strange to us that everyone who has any garden at all does not raise them. All that is required is a good rich, well manured soil, that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation. Our pamphlet, "Cultivation of Vegetables," tells about raising muskmelons. It will be sent with any order for seed if requested.

To tell when a melon is ripe, hold the melon off the ground by the stem, if it drops off it is ripe; if not, don't pick it.

Admiral Togo. Although not a large melon this is a fine one on account of its delicious flavor and great productiveness. The flesh is of a deep orange yellow and very sweet and of a delicious sprightly flavor, quite distinct from other yellow fleshed kinds. The melons ripen early, and are produced so profusely that they nearly cover the ground among the vines. They are oblong and thickly netted, and weigh about 2 pounds each. When a medium sized early melon is wanted we highly recommend the Admiral Togo. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

BENDER'S SURPRISE. A very fine new variety. See page 12. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.75.

"Honey Dew." A winter melon. See page 7. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.



Admiral Togo Muskmelon

Lewis' Perfection.

The Lewis' Perfection melons grow very large, often weighing 15 to 20 lbs., and have very thick, deep orange colored flesh of high flavor and very sweet. The melons are dark green, netted and deeply ribbed. They ripen medium early and the vines are quite prolific. When well grown this is a magnificent melon and well worth the extra care and high culture it should have. This is an excellent melon for shipping as it will keep in good condition from three to five days after being picked. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Irondequoit.

A grand melon; large, early and of delicious quality. Flesh orange yellow, thick, sweet and of fine flavor. Very popular in market and fine for the home garden. See page 12. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Hoodoo.

A new variety especially adapted for shipping. It is a small netted melon, about the size of Rocky Ford, but more round in shape. The flesh is orange yellow, firm, very sweet and high flavored. The melons are very firm and stand handling well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

Paul Rose.

Fruit of medium size and netted; resembles the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem in appearance, but has deep orange colored flesh like the Osage. In fact this melon is a cross between the Netted Gem and Osage and is two weeks earlier than Osage; somewhat smaller and of even finer quality. The melons average about 1½ pounds each and are well netted, very firm, with thick firm flesh and stand up well when shipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

The Grand.

This melon originated on the farm of a large grower of melons for shipping to Chicago and other markets. It is about the shape and style of Osage or Miller's Cream, but is of a light green color, and slightly smaller than that variety. It is a week or ten days earlier than Osage and is in our opinion of superior flavor to that variety. The flesh is deep orange in color, very thick, with small seed cavity. The flavor is delicious. It is well suited for market and shipping, and is also one of the very best for the home garden, where a medium early melon of high quality is desired. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Miller's Cream or Osage.

This is an excellent melon for home use and also for market where it is known. The fruit grows to a large size, is oblong in shape, and dark green with slight netting. The flesh is deep orange color, very thick, deliciously sweet, and high flavored. The melons are uniformly of high quality, which cannot be said of many other varieties. The strain we have is extra early; two weeks earlier than the old Miller's Cream. We highly recommend this variety to all who want good sized melons of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Osage.

Perfected Strain. This seed was saved from a remarkably fine strain of this variety that has been perfected by selection for many years by a careful melon grower. It produces melons of uniform size and shape and of high quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Rocky Ford, Burrell's Thoroughbred or Rust Resistant.

This strain of Rocky Ford melon has been produced by great care in the selection of the fruit for seed, the result is that the melons run more even in size and shape, are more closely netted and are of finer flavor than the ordinary strain.

We are now able to offer a special strain of this variety that is rust resistant to a remarkable extent. The vines of this strain remain green and healthy while others in the

same field are killed by rust. Those who are troubled with melon vines rusting or dying down should try this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

Rocky Ford.

This is the variety which has made Rocky Ford, Colorado, so famous for good melons. It is a fine strain of Netted Gem. The fruit is oval in



shape and covered with fine netting. The fruit is of medium size and very uniform. The flesh is very sweet, yet has the peculiar sprightly flavor so much desired in a muskmelon. It is medium early and prolific. Although the melons are rather small there are so many of them on a vine that they yield as much as larger kinds. We have some pure seed of the genuine Rocky Ford strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Emerald Gem.

The earliest and one of the best flavored muskmelons. There are few varieties equal to this for home use. While the fruit is not large, it ripens very early, and each vine produces a large number of melons. The flesh is orange or salmon colored, thick, sweet, and of fine flavor. The Emerald Gem can be relied on to produce a good crop of fruit even in unfavorable seasons when other larger and later kinds would fail to ripen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Long Island Beauty.

A large green flesh melon. The fruit is flattened at the ends, ribbed and closely netted and is very handsome. Not quite so sweet, but is more sprightly and agreeable in flavor than most of the yellow flesh varieties. Ripens early and is one of the best large green-flesh melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

HACKENSACK.

A popular green-fleshed melon for market. Round, ribbed, and thickly netted; handsome and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

NETTED GEM.

One of the earliest melons. Fruit of medium size, oval and thickly netted; green flesh, sweet and high flavored. Vines very prolific. A very satisfactory variety for inexperienced growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 95c.

MUSTARD for Salad

FORDHOOK FANCY. A new and beautifully curled mustard that is not only very handsome, but is of very mild, pleasant flavor. The leaves are curled and fringed, and the plant remains longer without running to seed than other kinds. This is certainly the finest variety for salads and garnishings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. Grows nearly 2 feet high, and has finely curled leaves which are excellent for salad. Very popular in the winter and early spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

WHITE LONDON. Used while young for salad. The seed is used for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

PLEASURE AND PROFITS IN MELONS

Anyone who has good medium light soil can raise good melons, or cantelopes as they are often called. The fruit is so delicious that it is well worth the little extra care required in preparing the land.

There is profit in raising melons to sell. If really good kinds are raised, such as Irondequoit or Bender's Surprise, there will be no difficulty in getting very good prices in any city or village. Anyone who wants to make a little money will find this a pleasant and profitable way.

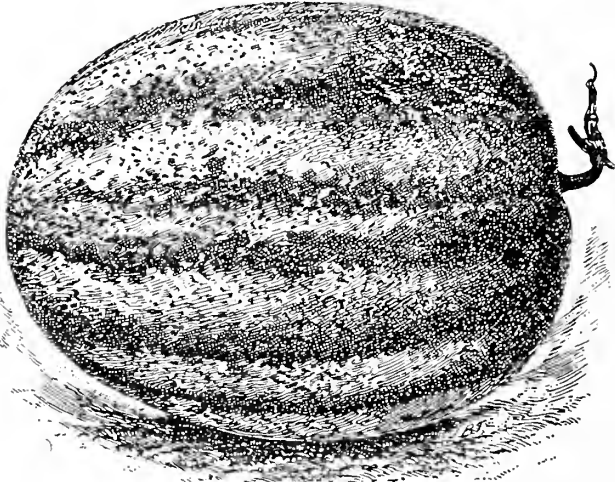
*Melone (Gr.)***WATERMELONS***Popone (It.)*

One ounce of seed will plant about 25 hills; 3 lbs. will plant an acre.

Anyone who has light sandy soil can raise good watermelons. Directions for culture will be sent with seed if requested.

The best varieties to grow depends upon the length of the season. In the North where the summers are short **Harris' Earliest** and **Cole's Early** are the most certain to ripen. Farther south larger and better melons can be raised by using **Tom Watson**, **Kleckley Sweets**, or **Ice Cream (Peerless)**. These varieties will ripen in southern Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Ohio and southern Michigan.

Harris' Earliest. This melon is very early and is also of fine quality, being sweet and delicious, and it grows to a large size. The melons are oblong and marbled with light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, fine grained and very sweet. The fruit ripens extremely early and is therefore very desirable for planting in the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



Harris' Earliest Watermelon

Cole's Early. The melons are not quite as large as Harris' Earliest, but the flesh is of deeper red color and very sweet, crisp and solid. The melons ripen very early and the vines produce lots of them. One of the very best watermelons for private gardens in the Northern states. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Halbert Honey. A medium early melon, and can be successfully raised in some of the Northern states. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep, red, sugary flesh extending within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is rather thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this is a superb variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Tom Watson. A long, deep green melon with bright red flesh of high quality; resembles Kleckley Sweets, but has a tougher rind and grows even larger than that variety. It is an excellent variety for shipping and has become very popular in the South within the last two or three years. The seed we offer is Northern grown and of a very fine strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Kleckley Sweets. This melon has become famous for its high quality. There is nothing finer in the way of watermelons than the delicious sweet, high flavored flesh of the "Kleckley Sweets." The melons are long, dark green and with very solid, crisp, bright red flesh with white seeds. It grows to a large size and is always of superb quality. It is medium early and can be successfully raised anywhere south of New York State. Our Northern grown seed is much superior to seed grown in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

KLECKLEY SWEETS (Special Selected Strain). We are able this year to offer a small quantity of seed saved from the very largest and finest melons, which will produce larger and more uniform fruit than the ordinary strain of this variety. If you want this seed please mention "Selected Strain" on the order. Pkt. 8c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY. One of the very best early melons for home use. The melons not only ripens early, but are deliciously sweet, with firm, solid, deep red flesh and small seeds. The fruit is nearly round and medium to small size. Those who want an early melon of high quality should plant this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

ICE CREAM, or PEERLESS (White Seeded). Early, and of delicious flavor. Fruit oblong and light green. On account of its earliness and fine quality this is a very desirable melon for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. A large, medium early variety that has long been very popular. The melons are oblong in shape, deep green and have bright red flesh of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

CITRON, for Preserves.

This melon is used exclusively for making preserves. The rind is thick and clear white, and makes preserves of excellent quality. Cultivation similar to watermelons. There are two varieties, one with red seed and the other with green. The green seeded variety is called **Colorado Preserving**, and is superior to the red seeded kind in size and productiveness. We therefore now only offer the green seeded variety. The fruit is round, striped and handsomely marbled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

It is not difficult to raise mushrooms if you have a place where the temperature can be kept between 50° and 70°. It is well worth while to raise mushrooms for home use, and there is also profit in raising them for market.

All that is necessary is to prepare beds of fresh horse manure and good garden soil which should be plowed when the temperature can be kept fairly uniform, neither too cold nor too hot.

Good fresh spawn raised from a productive and healthy strain is essential to success. Great improvements have been made lately in the culture of spawn. The best spawn is now made from strains that are very productive and show no disease. This is the only kind that should be used.

The spawn we offer is made by one of the most successful growers in this country and will be found of the very highest quality. It does not pay to use cheap spawn.

Directions for Mushroom culture will be sent with each order for 5 bricks or more if requested.

Price. 1 brick (1 lb.) 30c; 5 bricks \$1.25; 25 bricks or more at 20c per brick. A brick will cover about 10 square feet of bed.

OKRA or GUMBO*Ocher (Gr.)**Ocra (It.)*

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. Directions for use can be found in any good cook book. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. The pods should be picked and dried while young and green.

WHITE VELVET. The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

PERKINS' LONG POD, Perfected Strain. This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is very prolific. The pods are long and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. The "Perfected" strain we offer is superior to the ordinary strain of this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

*Zwiebel (Gr.)***ONIONS***Cipollo (It.)*

One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. It requires about 6 lbs. of seed per acre.

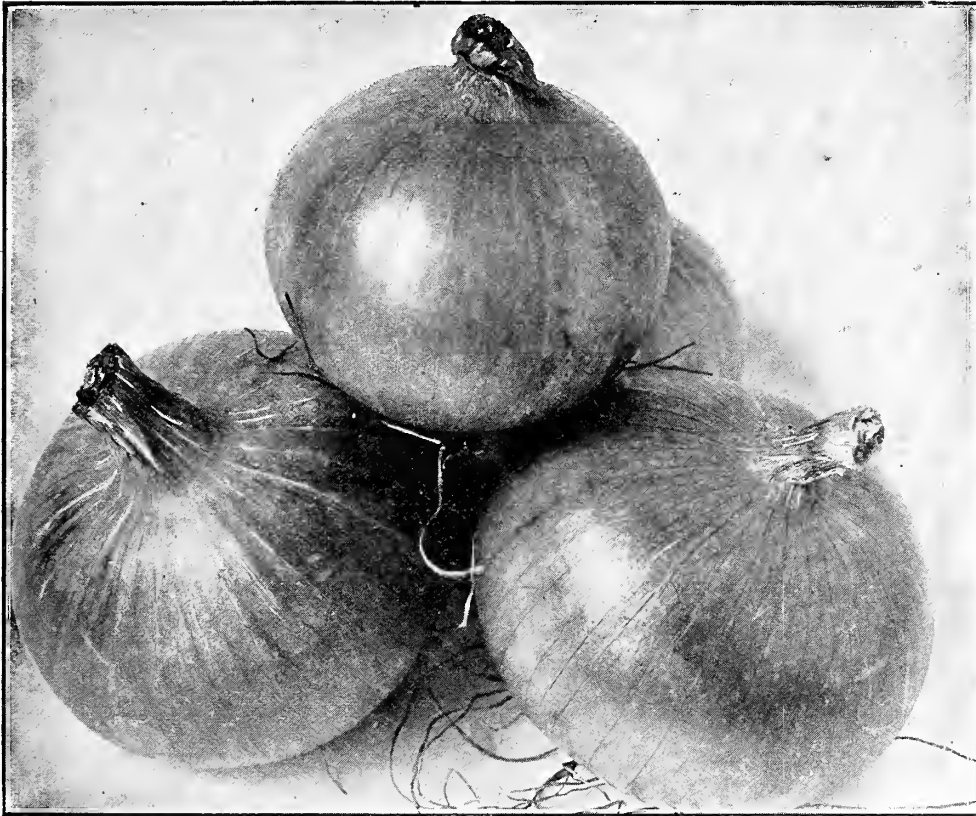
Our Onion Seed is all grown from carefully selected onions, all inferior ones being rejected, and will therefore produce much evenner and better crops of onions than the seed usually sold. To get large crops of good, sound onions of good color and small tops you must have the very best of seed. Cheap, carelessly grown seed will not give such crops, even if it is perfectly fresh and germinates well.

Germination Tests. It is quite important for an onion grower to know just what per cent of the seed will germinate, so that he can judge how thick to sow in order not to waste the seed or get the crop too thin. All the seed we sell is given thorough tests for germination, and the exact results from such tests are marked on each package of seed so that the purchaser can tell just what proportion of the seed is of good vitality. This ought to be worth a good deal to any grower. We shall be glad to tell any onion grower just how our seed of any varieties he wishes germinates in our tests before he buys the seed.

Onion Culture. Onions are raised in two ways, from seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets set out at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onions in July or earlier. Sets may be set out in the fall and will produce green onions much earlier than when set out in the spring.

To raise good onions from seed the land must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season. Seed may also be sown in a hotbed or greenhouse in February or March and the onions transplanted to the open ground when warm enough. The finest onions are raised in this way.

TO RAISE EARLY GREEN ONIONS. Seed sown in July will usually produce fair size onions, that if given a little protection will survive the winter and produce nice green onions much earlier than from sets and at much less cost. White Portugal, or Silver Skin, is the best variety for this purpose.



Yellow Globe Danvers—Harris' Selected Strain

Prizetaker. This variety produces very large and handsome onions of good, bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions often weigh 2 to 3 pounds each, and heavier weights have been attained. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March, and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The Prizetaker requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Danvers. Our American-grown seed is much superior to imported seed for use in this country. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.35 per lb.

EARLY LARGE RED (Flat). This is the earliest large red onion. The bulbs are large around and flattened, and are firm and of fine quality. This onion will yield good crops even where seasons are short and the soil not perfectly adapted to onions, as the bulbs mature very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.70.

Giant Gibraltar. A very large Spanish onion of globe shape, yellow, and of very mild flavor. Requires a longer time to mature than the smaller kinds. It is often raised to sell in bunches while green. If sown early on rich ground it will mature in an ordinary season, but the best way to get big ripe onions is to raise the plants under glass and transplant to the open ground when 5 or 6 inches high. In this way onions weighing 3 pounds or more can be raised. Pkt. 15c.

(This crop of seed was almost a complete failure, so we cannot offer it in larger quantities this season.)

Yellow Globe Danvers, Harris' Selected Strain. The been the most popular onion, and we have bred up a very fine strain of it, which for uniformly fine shape and color and good keeping qualities we think has few equals in this country. This seed will produce onions of perfect globe shape with small necks and deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.55 per lb.

ONIONS—Continued

Southport Yellow Globe. A very handsome onion of perfect globe shape and good deep yellow color. A little later than the Danvers and requires higher culture. We have an extra selected strain of this variety which will produce onions of uniform globe shape and deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.85.

Southport Red Globe, Harris' Special Selected. The largest and handsomest red onion; keeps better than any other kind. The onions are of perfect globe shape, deep red, and with small tops. Our strain is very fine, being grown in the East from selected bulbs only. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.90.

Ohio Yellow Globe This strain of Yellow Danvers onion has been bred up by growers in Ohio and is very popular there and in many other sections. The bulbs are slightly flattened on the bottom, but are otherwise the same as Yellow Globe Danvers. Especially adapted to muck land. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.55.

Round Yellow Danvers. This strain produces bulbs that are flatter than the Globe Danvers, but otherwise similar to that variety. The onion matures a little earlier, which makes this variety desirable where seasons are short. It is also used for raising onion sets. Our seed is first-class in every way and will produce nice, even, well matured onions of best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Southport White Globe. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape, very firm and solid, perfectly white and of fine quality. In the hands of experienced growers this is a very profitable onion, as it always commands the highest price. Our seed is of the true Southport strain, and will be found all that can be desired and much superior to the western-grown seed usually sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.

Red Wethersfield. A very large, deep red onion, that matures early and succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are flattened, very large around, solid and of fine quality. A good keeper. One of the best red onions for home use or market, where a globe-shaped onion is not required. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.35 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King. A very large pure white onion of fine quality, being of very mild, pleasant flavor. It is the largest white onion we know of, sometimes weighing 4 pounds or more. It is a fine variety for the home garden or to raise for market on a small scale, but is not suitable for shipping or storing in winter as it does not keep well.

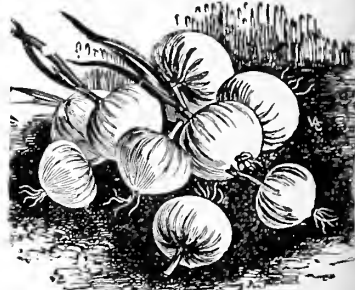
Gardeners have lately discovered that they can market these large, pure white onions while green in bunches and find it very profitable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.85.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This is a variety possessing remarkable keeping qualities. These onions have been kept in perfect condition the year around. The onions are of medium size, somewhat flattened, and of a light reddish brown color. They mature very early, being two weeks earlier than Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are very firm and ripen up hard and smooth, with very small necks. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.85.

EARLY WHITE PEARL. A very early white onion that grows to a good size and is of very mild flavor. The onions are flat, about 2½ inches in diameter, and pure white. They mature very early and as they attain a fair size they are profitable for early fall market. They do not keep well and should be all marketed before late in the winter. This variety is of mild, delicate flavor, and is a desirable kind for home use as well as market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. This remarkable little onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. It is the handsomest and most perfect

white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly the onions grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of very mild flavor. A most profitable onion to raise for market, as white pickling onions are always in demand and bring high prices. With this variety it is no trouble to get large yields of perfect little white onions of even size that bring the highest prices. The seed can be sown as late as July first and mature a crop before fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.



Early Barletta Onion

White Portugal, or SILVERSKIN. An early, flat white onion of large size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market, matures earlier than Yellow Danvers and keeps very well. Largely sown for sets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.30.

NOTE. This variety may be sown in July or August and left in the ground over winter and will make fine, pure white bunching onions early in the spring at much less cost than sets and just as early.

ONION SETS

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

Onion sets are used to produce onions earlier than they can be procured from seed. By using sets, large, ripe onions can be had in July or August, and green "bunching" onions early in the spring.

The prices quoted here per bushel are subject to change without notice. They will probably rule as quoted below. Please write us for prices if you need a considerable quantity. You cannot get as good sets cheaper anywhere.

YELLOW SETS. Small and round. Qt. (1 lb.) 20c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.10; bu. (32 lbs.) \$4.00.

WHITE SETS (Silverskin). Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.35; bu. (32 lbs.) \$5.00.

EGYPTIAN or PERENNIAL TREE ONION. This is a distinct variety of onion that when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil, and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety, and requires very little care. If the sets are set out in the spring they will divide and produce five or six new green onions the next spring for each set. They do not produce ripe onions. These sets are usually set out in August and September. If set out in the spring the onions are not ready to use until the following spring. Qt. (1 lb.) 20c; pk. (about 7 lbs.) 80c; bu. \$2.75.

Postage must be added if sets are to be sent by parcel post.

Pastinake (Gr.)

PARSNIPS

Pastinaca (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 6 lbs. per acre.

Harris' New Model. By very careful selection of roots for seed purposes we have produced a strain that we think is very much superior to that usually sold. The parsnips grow to a medium length and are very smooth, without small roots or prongs, and are snow white, much whiter than other kinds, and therefore more attractive in market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY HALF LONG. The roots are smooth, even in shape, easily dug, and are fine grained, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

LONG HOLLOW CROWN. Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

*Petersilie (Gr.)***PARSLEY***Prezzemolo (It.)*

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

Dwarf Perfection. This is, without doubt, the finest parsley grown. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit, very compact and of a beautiful bright green, while the leaves are very finely cut and curled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

CHAMPION, or TRIPLE MOSS CURLED. Makes a strong growth of deep green, finely cut and curled leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED. A finely curled parsley. Very dark green. The leaves are not quite so finely cut and curled as above kinds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

HAMBURG, or Turnip-rooted. The roots are used instead of the leaves. The roots are boiled and served like parsnips and have a very pleasant flavor. They can be stored in sand and used all winter. We offer an improved variety called "Thick Sugar," which has nice, smooth, white roots of medium length and large around, and of fine sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

PEAS

One quart of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Two to three bushels per acre.

There is a great difference in Seed Peas of the same variety. Some are mixed and produce poor, half-filled pods, while others are pure and bear even crops of large, well-filled pods. The difference is in the way the seed is grown.

Our Seed Peas are all grown in the North, and are of the earliest and hardiest as well as the purest strains. They are far superior to most of the Seed Peas sold. They will produce an even crop of well-filled pods, which cheap and carelessly grown seed will not do.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT VARIETIES.

The small early peas, such as **Alaska** and **First and Best**, are valuable principally because of their earliness and hardiness. They can be sown while some frost is still in the ground, while if the larger and sweeter peas were sown at the same time the seed would rot.

To get peas as early as possible, **Alaska** or **First and Best** should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For family use, however, it is better to wait a little and sow **Surprise**, which is as early as **Alaska**, and of far better quality. To follow these closely **Laxtonian**, **Nott's Excelsior** or **Sutton's Excelsior** and the new **Little Marvel** are best, as they are very early and of fine quality and prolific. A little later than these come **Duke of Albany**, **Telephone** and **Heroine**, and many other fine varieties with large pods and of very fine quality. For very late, **New Queen** is best.

TIME OF MATURITY. In our trial grounds the following named varieties of peas matured ready to use on the dates given. All were planted at the same time—April 15, 1915:

June 19 **Surprise**, **Alaska**, **First and Best**.
 June 23 **Gradus**, **Thomas Laxton**, **Ameer**, **Nott's Excelsior**, **American Wonder**.
 June 24 **Little Marvel**.
 June 26 **Sutton's Excelsior**, **Laxtonian**.
 July 2 **Advancer**.
 July 8 **Duke of Albany**, **Telephone**.
 July 9 **Alderman**, **Long Island Mammoth**.
 July 11 **Horsford's Market Garden**.
 July 12 **Juno**, **Dwarf Champion**, **Carter's Daisy**, **Heroine**.
 July 14 **New Queen**, **White Marrowfat**.

It is easy to pick out varieties which sown at the same time will give a continuous supply of the finest peas for a long time. By sowing some **Heroine** or **Dwarf Champion** two weeks later the season may be prolonged still further.

QUANTITY TO SOW. Very few people sow enough peas. For a family of five or six people the following quantities should be sown to furnish a liberal quantity nearly every day: 1 qt. **Surprise**, for first early; 2 qts. **Laxtonian** or **Sutton's Excelsior**, or **Little Marvel**; 1 qt. **Duke of Albany**, **Alderman** or **Telephone**; 1 qt. **Heroine** or **Dwarf Champion**; 1 qt. **Carter's Daisy** (dwarf) or **New Queen**.

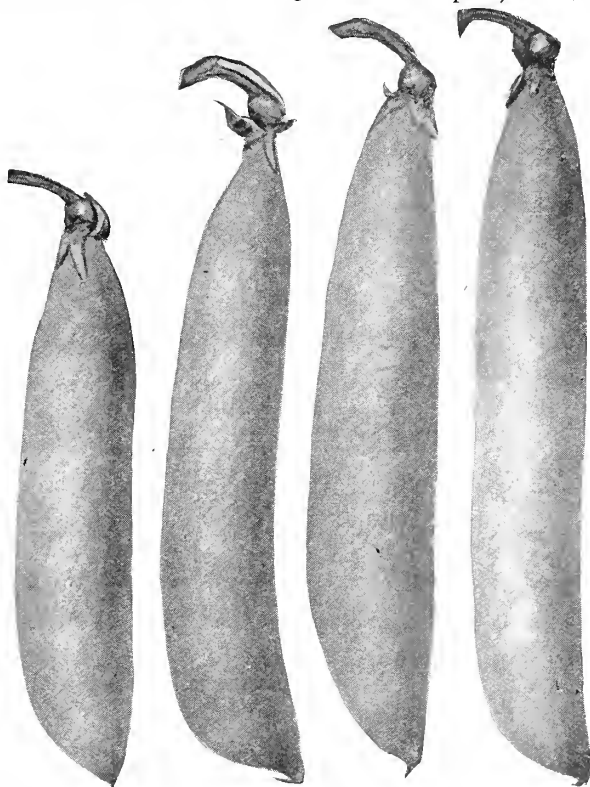
PEAS NEED NOT BE BUSHED. While it is easier to pick peas when the vines are given some support, yet it does not increase the yield and it is not at all necessary.

There are excellent varieties covering nearly the whole season which have short stocky vines that practically support themselves. Even the tall kinds can be allowed to go without support and will produce good yields.

SOME PEAS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Laxtonian. This new pea has the largest pods of any early variety we know of. See description page 14.

Little Marvel Pea. In our trial grounds the **Little Marvel** has proved the most prolific early dwarf pea. See description page 14.



Gradus

Heroine

Telephone

Alderman

Surprise or Eclipse. This is the earliest sweet wrinkled pea. Matures as early as **Alaska** and is of far better quality. The pods are of fair size, and the vines are very prolific. One of the best very early peas, and we highly recommend it for family use. See price list next page.

Alderman. A very fine pea for main crop. The pods resemble **Telephone**, but are larger, deeper green and better filled, while the vines are of more robust growth and more prolific. It is really an improved **Telephone**. Four feet tall, medium late. See price list next page.

Prince Edward, or "Prodigious." An improved variety with pods even larger than **Alderman**. The pods often grow nearly 6 inches long and are well filled with large peas of the very finest quality. Vines grow 4 feet tall and are fairly prolific. A grand variety for those who want the very largest and best peas that can be grown. Season medium late. See price list next page.

Heroine. This is one of the best late, or main crop peas, either for home use or market. The pods are immense, being 5 to 6 inches long, slightly curved, and the peas are large, deep green, and of delicious sweetness and flavor. The vines grow about 2 to 2½ feet high and produce large crops. See price below.

Sutton's Excelsior. One of the best early dwarf peas we know of. Much like the well-known Nott's Excelsior, but has larger pods, vines grow a little taller and are more prolific, but the peas mature a day or two later. Valuable for either home use or market. The vines need no support. Those who want a dwarf pea that is early and prolific, with large pods and peas of high quality, will do well to use this variety. See price below.

Nott's Excelsior. The earliest dwarf pea. Plant grows only about 18 inches high and needs no support. Pods are of good size and well filled, and the quality of the pea is delicious. One of the best for home use and market. See price below.

New Dwarf Champion. This pea combines the high quality and great production of the old Champion of England with the advantage of having dwarf vines growing only 2 feet high, so they do not need support. The Dwarf Champion is very prolific, has pods of good size and the peas are of the highest quality. Season medium to late, a little earlier than the old Champion. See price below.

Price List of Peas

PEAS—Early Varieties.

	½ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
Little Marvel (vines 20 in. high). New Early dwarf variety.....	\$0 12	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 20	\$2 25
Laxtonian (18 in.). New large podded extra early peas.....	15	25	45	1 50	2 75
Alaska (2 ft.). The earliest. Pods of medium size, well filled.....	10	17	30	85	1 60
Surprise, or Eclipse (20 in.). Earliest sweet wrinkled pea.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 10
Ameer (2 ft.). Early; large pods. A profitable market variety.....	10	17	30	95	1 75
Thomas Laxton (2 ft.). Very early, large pods and of highest quality.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
First and Best, or Earliest of All (2 ft.). A fine strain of extra early peas..	10	17	30	1 00	1 90
Nott's Excelsior (15 in.). Earliest dwarf pea. See description above.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Sutton's Excelsior (18 in.). Larger than Nott's and almost as early. See description above	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
GRADUS, or "Prosperity" (2 ft.). Early, large pods, finest quality. One of the best early peas for home use or market. The peas are of delicious flavor and sweetness.....	15	25	40	1 25	2 40
McLean's Little Gem (15 in.). An early dwarf pea of high quality, pods of medium size.....	12	20	35	1 25	2 35
Premium Gem (15 in.). A fine strain of Little Gem; early and prolific.....	12	20	35	1 25	2 35
American Wonder (15 in.). Very early, prolific and of the highest quality..	12	20	35	1 25	2 35

Medium and Late Varieties.

PRINCE EDWARD, or "PRODIGIOUS" (4 ft.). Immense pods, and peas of highest quality	12	20	35	1 20	2 15
CARTER'S DAISY, or Dwarf Telephone (18 in.). Pods as large as Telephone, while the vines only grow 18 inches tall and do not need support. Peas large and of the finest quality. A fine late garden pea.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
NEW DWARF CHAMPION (2 ft.). Like Champion of England, but vines do not grow so tall. See description above.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Horsford's Market Garden (2 ft.). Valuable for market or home use. Very productive and of finest quality. Pods of medium size.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 10
DUKE OF ALBANY, or American Champion (3 ft.). Much like Telephone, but better. Large deep green pods, well filled with peas of finest quality, medium late	12	20	35	95	1 85
ALDERMAN. An improved Telephone. See description on page 37.....	12	20	35	1 00	1 90
HEROINE (2½ ft.). One of the very best late kinds. Very long pods well filled with deliciously sweet, dark green peas.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 10
Telephone (4 ft.). The standard for quality. Large pods, and quite prolific. Medium late	12	20	35	95	1 85
Long Island Mammoth, or Telegraph (4 ft.). Large pods, hardy and prolific. A profitable market pea, but not of the highest quality.....	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
Advancer (2 ft.) A very prolific medium late variety. Keeps bearing for a long time and is of fine quality.....	12	20	35	95	1 75
JUNO (2 ft.). Very prolific, large pods. One of the best kinds for main crop	12	20	35	1 10	2 00
NEW QUEEN (3½ ft.). Finest large, very late pea.....	12	20	35	1 20	2 25
Champion of England (4 ft.). Very prolific and still one of the best late peas	12	20	35	1 00	1 90
Improved Stratagem (20 in.). A very large fine pea, strong and stocky, late. The pods are very large and the peas of the finest quality. The vines are short, so need no support.....	12	20	25	1 20	2 25
Dwarf White Marrowfat (4 ft.). Does not grow quite as tall as the old Marrowfat, but otherwise the same.....	10	15	25	75	1 40
Black-Eyed Marrowfat (4½ ft.)	10	15	25	75	1 40
Mammoth Melting Sugar (4 ft.). Edible pods. The largest and finest of this class; vines grow tall and are very prolific.....	12	22	40	1 50	—

For prices in larger quantities see our Market Gardener's Wholesale Price List. Mailed on application to commercial growers.

Peas by Parcel Post. Postage must be added to above prices sufficient to cover the charge for mailing the following weights. See rates, page 5.

1 pint weighs.....	1 lb.	4 quarts weigh.....	8 lbs.
1 quart weighs.....	2 lbs.	1 peck weighs.....	15 lbs.

*Pfeffer (Gr.)***PEPPERS***Peperone (It.)*

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants. Seed should be sown early in the hotbed or greenhouse.

Harris' Earliest Sweet Pepper. New. See description page 13. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

GIANT CRIMSON. This new pepper has proved to be one of the best of the very large fruited sweet varieties. It is as large as Chinese Giant, and is earlier and more prolific. The peppers are often 6 inches high and 4 inches across, and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

NEAPOLITAN. Two weeks earlier than other large kinds. If the plants are started early the peppers will be ready to use in July, and earlier farther south. The peppers are of good size, 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches across. They are produced upright on the plants, and as many as 30 or 40 have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is mild and of sweet, pleasant flavor; and the color is very bright red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

CHINESE GIANT. The fruit often measures 5 to 6 inches high and 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It is a "sweet pepper," being very mild flavored and has thick flesh. It is about as early as Ruby King, and much larger. Like other very large peppers it does not produce many fruits on a plant. Our seed is of the finest strain of the genuine Chinese Giant, and fully equal to any seed offered at any price. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. An early, large red pepper, with fruit of good size, about the shape of Bull Nose and resembles that variety closely. Flavor somewhat pungent. The plant is quite prolific and will produce a great many peppers if they are kept picked as fast as they mature. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

RUBY KING. The fruit is 5 to 6 inches long, and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, bright red, flesh thick and very mild. We have a very fine selected strain that produces fruit of the largest size, handsome shape and bright red color. The plants are more prolific than most strains of this variety, and the fruit ripens earlier and is of better shape and quality. With us this produces more peppers than any other very large variety. Harris Earliest will bear more, but the fruit is not quite so large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

LARGE BELL or Bull Nose. One of the hardiest and earliest varieties. Bright red, thick flesh, and fairly mild, but more pungent than Ruby King or Giant Crimson. The vines are dwarf and produce good crops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

CAYENNE. Used for seasoning pickles. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe, and of sharp, pungent flavor. The plants are very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

NEW "GIANT CAYENNE." Much larger than the old cayenne pepper, and the flavor is equally pungent. This is the best "hot" pepper for flavoring pickles, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.



Giant Crimson Pepper

GOLDEN DAWN. The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

PEPPER PLANTS. See Plant Department, back pages of this catalogue.

*Melonen-Kuerbiss (Gr.)***PUMPKINS***Zucca (It.)*

Winter Luxury Pumpkin

CALHOUN. This is one of the best pumpkins for pies we have ever grown. It does not grow very large, but the flesh is often 3 inches thick and very solid, so much so that it does not require boiling down like other pumpkins. They are round, ribbed, and of light cream color. The flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. This pumpkin keeps a long time. We had one in perfect condition in August, 1915, that had been kept over from the year before. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

SMALL SUGAR. Small, deep yellow pumpkins, ribbed and flattened at the ends. They have good thick, sweet flesh that is excellent for pies. There is always a good demand for these pumpkins in market. They ripen early and the vines are very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

WINTER LUXURY, or Improved Sugar. Grows a little larger than the "Small Sugar," and the fruit is without ribs, lighter yellow and netted like a muskmelon. The flesh is thick and of very fine quality, and they will keep all winter, if properly stored. A very fine pumpkin for home use or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LARGE CHEESE. Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow, flattened at the ends. An excellent variety for the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON (also called "King of Mammoths" and "Jumbo"). The largest pumpkin grown, often weighing 100 pounds. Salmon colored skin, flesh thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, or "Big Tom." The common large yellow pumpkin; the best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Our strain of this variety is very fine, and produces the largest and handsomest pumpkins. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 35c per lb.

*Rhabarber (Gr.)***RHUBARB or Pieplant***Rabarbara (It.)*

These roots can be raised from seed sown in the spring, and are ready to transplant to the permanent bed the next spring. The seed must be sown in fine, rich soil, and the seedlings must have good care.

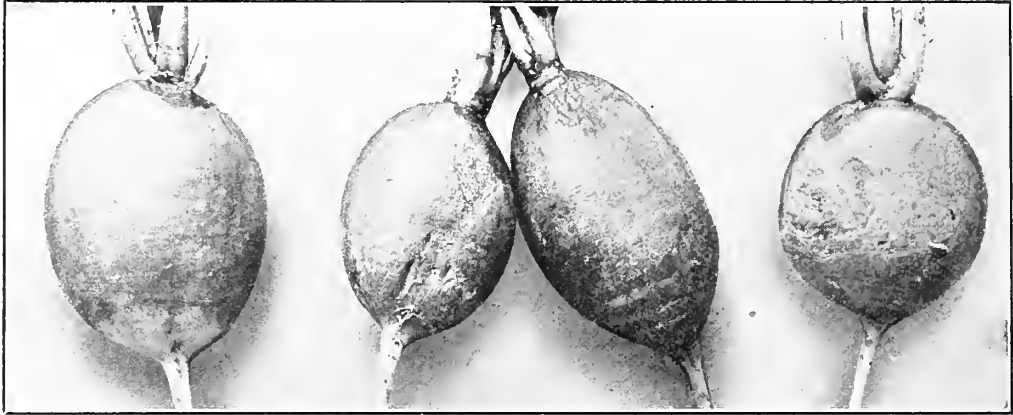
MYATT'S LINNAEUS. The earliest and best variety. The stalks grow very large, often 2 inches wide, and are light green and scarlet. Seed of our own raising from very fine plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS of above variety, large, strong roots, 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100. Roots weigh about ½ lb. each. Add postage if roots are to be sent by parcel post.

*Radies (Gr.)***RADISH***Ravanello (It.)*

One ounce of seed will sow 75 to 100 feet of row.

For sowing in frames or greenhouses **Early Scarlet Globe** is the most popular variety. It is also good for sowing in the open ground. Very fine radishes can be grown in the open ground by sowing the seed late in the summer. At this time the maggots do not trouble them much and they grow large and smooth in the cool fall weather.



Scarlet White-Tipped

Early Scarlet Globe

Earliest Scarlet Forcing

"Leafless" Scarlet Globe. We have found this a very remarkable variety, being as near leafless as any radish could be. It grows with great rapidity, and the leaves are so short and small it will stand crowding and a much larger number can be grown in a given space than with any other kind we know of. The radishes are apt to be pithy if forced too rapidly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Early Scarlet Globe. A very early globe-shaped radish suitable for forcing or open ground. The radishes are of handsome shape, attractive bright red, and are crisp, solid and of the finest quality. They grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances they may be pulled 20 days from sowing the seed. This is the most popular variety for forcing. Our seed is of the very finest French strain, grown from transplanted roots, and will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE SHORTLEAF. Called also "Red Rocket," "Startle" or "20 Days." Grows more oval in shape than the Early Scarlet Globe, and is very popular for forcing. It is the finest and earliest strain of olive-shaped radish grown, no matter under what name it is sold. It has very short leaves, and makes a remarkably rapid growth, and is not hollow or pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

EARLIEST SCARLET FORCING. Called also "Scarlet Button" and "Dark Red Ball." This is the best and earliest round or turnip-shaped radish for forcing or open ground. It grows as round as a ball, with very short leaves and is of a deep scarlet color. It grows with great rapidity, often getting large enough to pull in 18 days from sowing the seed. This radish is very popular for forcing and open ground, and our strain will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED. Also called "Rosy Gem" and "Rapid Forcing." This is the same as the Earliest Scarlet Forcing, except that each radish is tipped with white, making them very handsome when bunched or on the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Crimson Giant Globe. A new forcing radish that grows much larger than other kinds without becoming hollow or pithy. It can be allowed to grow to twice the size of the other early kinds and still retain its fine quality, being solid and crisp. It grows with great rapidity and gets large enough to use as early as any kind, but in order to attain its full size it should

be allowed to grow a little longer. The radishes are globe shaped, bright red, and have small tops. Gardeners will find this a profitable kind for forcing, as its large size and handsome appearance command a premium in any market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CHARTIER. The best long red radish. The roots grow 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter. They are smooth, straight, bright red, with white tip. Very handsome and of fine quality. Remains for a long time before getting pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP. Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth and bright scarlet, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Olive-shaped, with white tip; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX. A large, rapid growing, round, white radish. Very handsome and attractive in appearance; solid and of best quality. This radish is as round as a ball, with small root and tops, and has pure white skin. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Iceicle. This beautiful white radish grows with remarkable rapidity, and is valuable for forcing as well as for the open ground. The radishes are long, straight, pure white, and nearly the same size the whole length. It is earlier than White Vienna or Lady Finger, and is of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

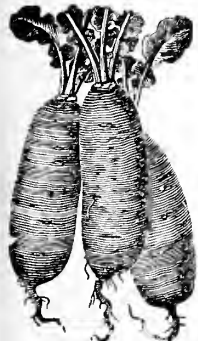
GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. A very large, round, white radish, of good quality, used as a summer and fall variety, as the roots will stand a long time without becoming pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Iceicle Radish

WHITE STRASBURG. A first-class long, white radish for summer use; will remain crisp and tender even when very large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

Delicacy. A beautiful snow white, oval radish that can be used both as a summer or winter variety. The roots grow large and are smooth, very solid and crisp. This is an excellent white radish for summer use and will also keep well if stored in the late fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.



Chinese Rose

WINTER RADISHES

These varieties should be sown in July and August. They do not succeed if sown in the spring. They are excellent for fall and winter use, and will keep a long time in sand in the cellar.

CHINESE ROSE. One of the very best varieties. Roots 5 or 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Bright rose color; flesh white, crisp, and of mild delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. A long, smooth radish nearly the same size at the bottom as the top, and dark brown color, nearly black. Popular in market. Will keep all winter if stored in moist sand. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

BLACK SPANISH TURNIP. Similar to the above except in shape, which is short and round like a turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE. Very large, pure white, roots long, straight and smooth and of better quality than the Chinese White or Celestial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Spinat (Gr.)

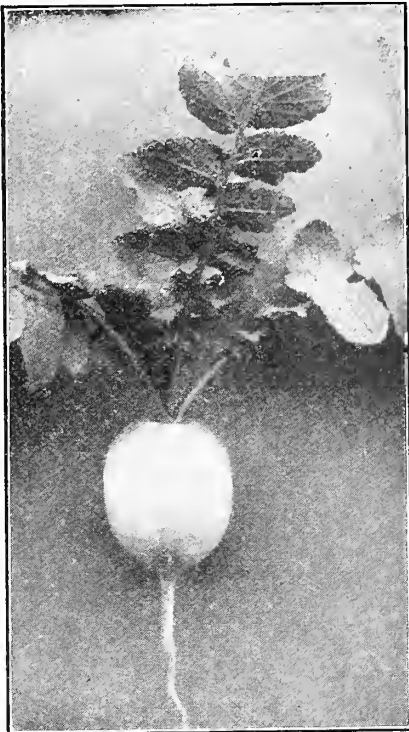
SPINACH

Spinace (It.)

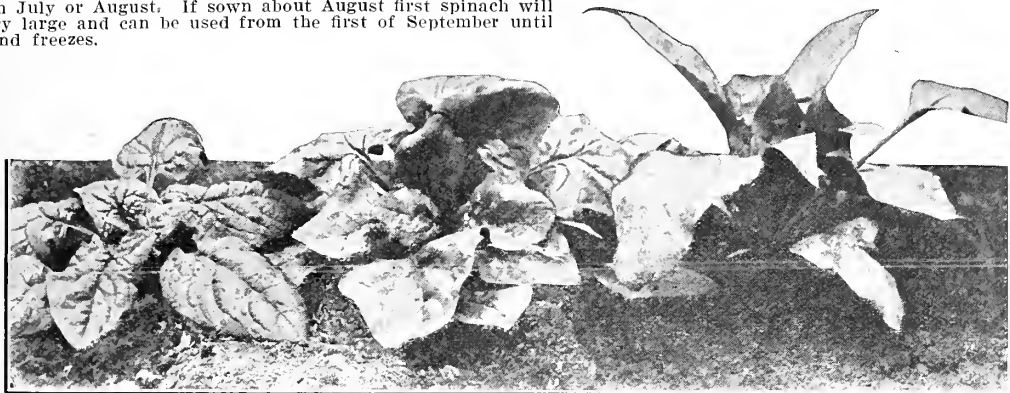
One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row. It requires about 20 pounds of seed per acre.

Spinach should be sown as early as possible in the spring. It will be ready for use in four or five weeks after sowing. For fall use and to winter over, sow the seed about September 1st in this latitude, and later farther south.

Spinach runs to seed quickly in hot weather, so the seed should be sown early in the spring or late in the summer in order to avoid having the crop mature in July or August. If sown about August first spinach will grow very large and can be used from the first of September until the ground freezes.



Delicacy Radish



Long Season

Eskimo

Viroflay

Eskimo, or Giant Thick Leaf.

A fine new variety with thick, deep green leaves of the largest size, and grows very rapidly. One of the best kinds for either spring or fall sowing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

"Long Season" Spinach.

This spinach stands longer without running to seed than any other kind. The leaves are very thick and dark green—much deeper in color than other kinds. The plants resemble the Savoy Leaf in appearance, but are darker green, and stand much longer. This is a very fine variety, and we highly recommend it for both market and the home garden. Those who have had spinach run up to seed just as it got large enough to use will appreciate this new kind which will give nice fresh greens after other kinds have become useless. It grows rather slowly so some other kind should also be sown to furnish early greens before the Long Season is ready. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

VICTORIA. The leaves are round, thick, broad, dark green and somewhat curled, and are of the best quality. A faster grower than Long Season and can be used earlier, but does not stand so long without running to seed. It is quite hardy and can be sown in the fall for spring use. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

NORFOLK SAVOY-LEAVED. (also called Bloomsdale). A very handsome variety, with curled or blistered leaves like a Savoy cabbage, and of first-class quality. Runs to seed quickly in hot weather. Used quite extensively for fall sowing to winter over for spring use. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

LARGE THICK-LEAVED VIROFLAY. Very large, thick, pointed leaves of good quality. Grows more rapidly than other kinds, so can be used earlier. Plant makes a more upright growth than Long Standing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

LONG STANDING (Enkhuizen Strain). Leaves large, thick, round, dark green and of fine quality. The strain we offer, grown at Enkhuizen, Holland, is exceptionally fine. The leaves are larger and thicker, and the plants remain longer without running to seed than the ordinary Long Standing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

MUNSTERLAND (Prickly seed). This is a new strain of the hardy, prickly seeded winter spinach, which has larger leaves than the old variety and is better in every way. The leaves are narrow and cut on the edges and somewhat resemble dandelion leaves. This is considered the hardiest variety, and is largely used for fall sowing to winter over. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

SPINACH—Continued

ROUND-LEAVED WINTER. This is a hardy spinach that stands the winter well. It has thicker round leaves and round seed, and on this account is superior to the narrow-leaved prickly seeded kinds which are largely used for wintering over. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (*Tetragonia expansa*). This is not a true spinach, but a plant that can be used for the same purpose. Produces an abundance of leaves on stems a foot or more in length. Will grow during hot, dry weather when other spinach would be useless, continuing to furnish nice "greens" all summer and fall. Young leaves are picked and separated from the stems and are then very tender and of excellent flavor. Soak the seed in warm water 12 hours before sowing, as it is difficult to get it to germinate. Sow the seed in May, in rows 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

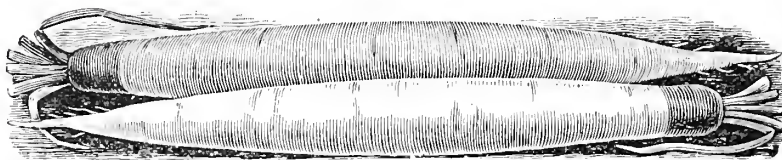
Sauereampfer (Gr.)**SORREL***Zucca* (It.)

The improved large-leaved garden sorrel is used as greens like spinach, or for flavoring soup. Sow the seed in the spring in good light soil and thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

IMPROVED BROAD LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

Haferwurzél (Gr.)**Salsify or Vegetable Oysters***Sassefrica* (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 70 feet of row; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

Salsify is as easily grown as parsnips, and is more delicate and finely flavored. It is used in the fall and winter and early spring when there are few other vegetables, and is always welcome. Do not think of omitting it from your garden.

CULTURE. The seed should be sown in May in rows 2 feet apart, and thin the plants to 3 inches apart in the rows. Does best on rather light moist soil.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. An improved variety that grows very large, often measuring 4 to 5 inches around, and of the best quality. Our seed is of extra large and fine strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Kuerbiss (Gr.)**SQUASH***Zucca* (It.)

One ounce of seed of summer varieties will plant 35 hills.

One ounce of winter varieties will plant 20 hills; 3 or 4 lbs. of seed per acre.

SUMMER VARIETIES

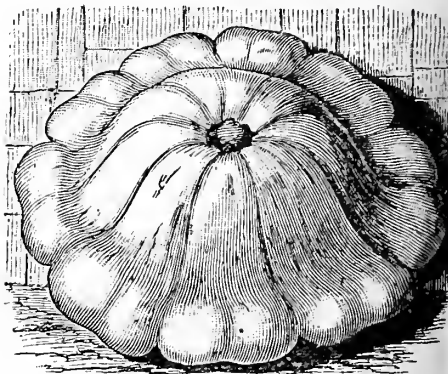
GIANT CROOKNECK. This improved strain of the old Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash is as early as that variety, while the fruit grows nearly twice the size. The squashes are deep golden yellow, and very warty, but not of quite as good quality as the old kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY BUSH CROOKNECK. The old popular Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash. It is of fine quality and very hardy. The vines grow only 2 feet long, so can be planted near together. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is round, pure white and scalloped around the edges. This squash is of excellent quality for summer use. Our strain is the Improved Mammoth, which is much larger than the old kind and equally early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. The same as White Bush Scallop described above, except that the fruit is yellow and has yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Italian Vegetable Marrow (*Cocozella di Napoli*). This is the most delicate and fine flavored summer squash we have ever grown. It is very largely used in Europe and is considered delicious by many travelers who get it while there. The fruit is long and slender, mottled dark and light green. It is used when 8 or 10 inches long and while perfectly green. It should be steamed and served with butter. Try it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

QUALITY. A new and delicious winter squash. See page 15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

BOSTON MARROW. An excellent fall squash, well known and popular in market. Fruit of good size, deep orange yellow, and with thick flesh of the best quality. We have a very fine pure strain. There is no better squash for fall and early winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

PROLIFIC OR EARLY ORANGE MARROW. Fruit deep orange color, with thick yellow flesh of the finest quality. It is similar to Boston Marrow but of darker color. One of the best squashes for fall or early winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

ESSEX HYBRID. A sweet, fine-grained and high-flavored squash. Flesh very thick, deep yellow and firm. Fruit is round, ribbed and flattened at the ends, and of a deep orange color. Will keep all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Hubbard, True Original Strain. There has been a great deal of seed sold of inferior strains of Hubbard squash which have not the fine quality of the old variety. We are therefore glad to be able to offer some seed of a very fine strain of the old stock, which will be found excellent in every way. The fruit grows to a good, large size, yet is heavy and of extra fine quality, cooking dry and without any stringiness; the color is even dark green, no light-colored or striped fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD. This strain of Hubbard squash produces very large fruit covered with warts, and of dark green color. Sells well in the market, as the fruit is very handsome and of the largest size, but is not as fine quality as the original Hubbard. The seed we offer is a fine strain of the true Chicago Warded Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Like the true Hubbard, except that the fruit is of a deep orange red, making it very attractive in appearance, and is of a fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

MARBLEHEAD. Fruit light green, smooth, and is of medium size. Flesh thick, yellow, and cooks dry, and is of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Delicious. With the exception of the New "Quality" this is the finest flavored winter squash we know of. It is so dry and fine-grained that it resembles a good sweet potato more than ordinary squash. The fruit is not quite as large as Hubbard, but is very heavy, and is of far better quality than that variety, being dryer, richer and sweeter. Gardeners find it profitable for market where good quality is appreciated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



The Delicious Squash (Photograph)

Liebesapfel (Gr.)

TOMATOES

Pomo d'oro (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants.

Our Special Selected Strains. We have for years made a specialty of raising tomato seed of the best possible quality, and we think our strains of some of the new and standard varieties are as fine as can be found anywhere, and far superior to what is usually sold. The seed of these special varieties is all grown on our own farm, and the greatest care is taken to improve the stock by selecting the fruit for seed from the vines that produce the smoothest, earliest and best tomatoes. Gardeners who wish an even crop of smooth fruit should try our seed.

NOTES ON VARIETIES

Of the early varieties Earliana, Early Detroit, Bonny Best and John Baer are decidedly the best. Of these Earliana is the earliest but does not color quite as well around the stem as Bonny Best and John Baer, which are a little later but better colored.

None of the very early kinds, except "Bonny Best," is of as fine quality as the best of the later varieties. Among the later kinds the best of the dark red varieties are Stone, Success and Enormous. The best pink tomatoes for main crop are Early Detroit, New Globe, Trucker's Favorite and Livingston's Beauty, of which Early Detroit is the earliest, and Beauty the latest. Trucker's Favorite is medium late, and has very large, smooth, handsome fruit. For canning, it is important to get a tomato that is not too acid when cooked. Stone is one of the best on this account. Success, Chalk's Jewel and Mississippi Girl are also excellent, being very sweet and of good color.

BONNY BEST
The
Finest
Medium Early
Tomato
for Market
or Home Use.

New "Extra Early" Earliana. A new strain selected for extreme earliness. See page 16. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

Bonny Best. A magnificent new early variety that should be largely planted for home use and market. The fruit ripens only a week later than Earliana and is very smooth and colored perfectly up to the stem. It is also solid and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

Early Detroit. A fine, new, early pink tomato. The fruit is of good size, smooth as an apple and ripens medium early, being considerably earlier than Beauty and Trucker's Favorite. The vines are healthy and very productive and the fruit is free from cracks and ripens evenly all over. Where a pink tomato is wanted the Early Detroit will be found one of the very best. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Trucker's Favorite. Very large, smooth and handsome, and one of the very best pink or purple fruited tomatoes. Not as late as Livingston's Beauty, but more solid and of finer quality. Vines vigorous, healthy and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Mississippi Girl. A new main crop tomato. See page 16. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

John Baer. A grand new early variety. See page 16. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10.

Chalk's Early Jewel. This new tomato is not quite as early as Earliana, but is of better shape and color. The fruit is smooth and regular and of large size, solid and of fine quality. The vines are very prolific, and the fruit ripens early, so that the whole crop matures before frost. Seed of our own raising and of a specially selected strain, far superior to the seed ordinarily sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Stone, Harris' Selected Strain. This is certainly one of the very best large late tomatoes for market, home use or canning. There is a good deal of inferior seed of this variety sold, but we have a strain of our own growing that produces magnificent large, smooth tomatoes that are of deep scarlet color and very solid, and of fine quality, free from acidity. There is no finer tomato for canning. We have not found any similar tomato quite equal to our strain of Stone. Where earliness is not especially desired, this tomato will meet all the requirements of the most critical growers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

New Dwarf Stone. Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, large, solid, and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.85.

Success Tomato. The best main crop, deep red variety for home use or market. Those who want a deep red, smooth, handsome tomato of good size, either for market, table use or canning, will find the "Success" all that can be desired. It is medium early—not as late as Stone. The fruit is very solid, smooth and colored right up to the stem, with no green tinge. Does not crack, and is usually entirely free from black rot. We have taken great pains with our strain of this tomato and think we have greatly improved it since it was first introduced. We can recommend it to all who want the finest, smoothest and best flavored tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Price List of Tomatoes

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
IMPERIAL. Large, smooth, pink tomatoes of fine quality and ripen early.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 25
ENORMOUS. Bright red, fairly smooth and very large. It is of rather coarse texture, but still of good quality, and it is so large that many people prefer it to smaller kinds.....	10	30	90	3 25
JUNE PINK. Very early pink tomato, resembling the Earliana, except in color.....	10	30	90	3 25
PONDEROSA. Immense tomatoes, not very smooth, but very solid; color pink. A popular variety for private gardens.....	10	30	90	3 50
NEW GLOBE. One of Livingston's new tomatoes. The fruit is as round as an apple and is firm and of fine quality; color deep pink. One of the best tomatoes of this color.....	05	25	75	2 60
DWARF CHAMPION. The vines are stocky and do not spread like other kinds. Fruit is of medium size, very smooth and of an attractive pink color. Ripens medium early.....	05	20	65	2 25
Livingston's Beauty. Very fine, large, perfectly smooth and very handsome tomatoes of a deep pink color. One of the best market varieties, but ripens rather late.....	05	18	60	2 25
Livingston's Favorite. Deep red, large and smooth. Very fine strain.....	05	20	65	2 50
Paragon. Deep red, large and solid. Fine for canning and market.....	05	18	60	2 25
Red Cherry. Very small, round, red tomatoes that are used to serve whole in salads.....	05	30	85	—
Red Pear or Fig. Pear-shaped fruit about one inch in diameter. Sweet and of good flavor and will keep a long time. Wonderfully prolific and useful for preserves.....	05	25	75	—
YELLOW VARIETIES				
GOLDEN QUEEN. The best yellow tomato. Large, smooth and of very fine quality, being sweeter than other kinds. The fruit ripens very early and the vines are remarkably prolific.....	05	30	85	—
Yellow Plum. Small, plum-shaped, bright yellow fruit; fine for preserves.....	05	30	85	—
Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato. (Also called Strawberry, or Winter Cherry.) Small yellow fruit, inclosed in a husk. It is of peculiar flavor and is used for preserves.....	05	30	75	—

TOMATO PLANTS

We can furnish tomato plants of superior quality at very moderate prices. See Plant Department last pages of this catalogue.

TURNIPS

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of row. It requires from 2 to 3 lbs. of seed per acre in drills, or 1 to 1½ lbs. broadcast.

Turnips do best if sown late in the summer. In the northern states the seed of the quick-growing kinds, like Strap-Leaf and Purple-Top White Globe, should be sown about the first of August and the slower growing kinds a week or two earlier. Farther south turnips may be sown later.

The best results are obtained by sowing the seed thinly in drills 20 to 24 inches apart and thinning the plants so they stand 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. Turnips do best on rather light, moist soil and are of superior quality when they grow rapidly on rich land.

EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN. This is the earliest variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear white, smooth and handsome, with purple top, and much resemble the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, but grow even faster than that variety, and are ready two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAF. The favorite variety for summer and autumn use. The turnips are flat, clear white, with purple top. They grow very rapidly and are of good quality. Seed sown in July and August produces fine large turnips in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 35c per lb.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. Large, pure white, globe-shaped, with purplish red top. Very handsome, heavy yielder and early. A profitable turnip for market and excellent for table use. This turnip is the same as the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, except that it is globe-shaped instead of flat and requires a little more time to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.

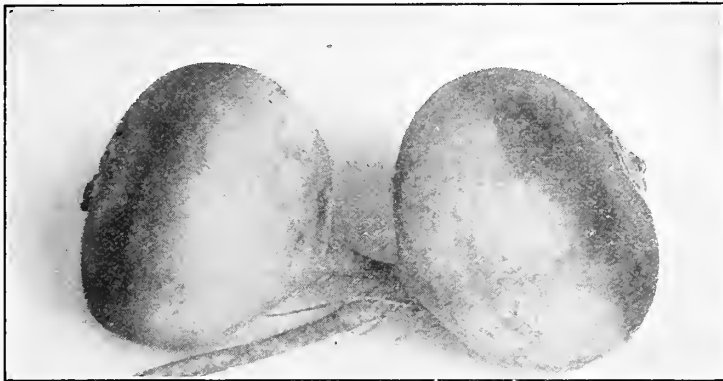
WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Very early, pure white, flat and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

WHITE EGG. An oval or globe-shaped white turnip, with pure white skin and of fine table qualities. It is popular in market and excellent for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

SNOWBALL. A handsome, round, pure white turnip of fine quality. It is of handsome shape with small tops and grows rapidly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c.

COW HORN. A long white turnip largely used for stock feeding, as it yields very large crops. It is also of first-class quality for table use. It is a rapid grower, and can be sown late. Often sown in corn fields after late cultivating. The turnips grow more than half above ground and are easily pulled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

GOLDEN BALL. A handsome, early, yellow turnip, as round as a ball, with smooth, golden yellow skin, and fine-grained yellow flesh. The best early yellow turnip for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 45c.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

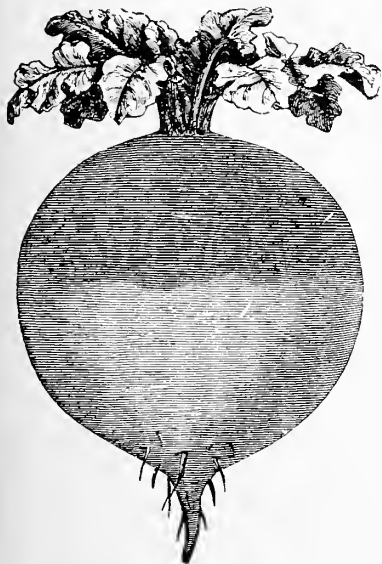
YELLOW STONE. A round or globe-shaped yellow turnip of good quality, fine-grained, smooth and handsome. Grows to a good size and keeps well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN. A large, globe-shaped yellow turnip with purple top. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. The seed should be sown the last of June for fall use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Ruta Bagas or Swede Turnip

The ruta bagas, or Swede turnips, require longer to mature than the common kinds and should be sown earlier. To get heavy crops of large turnips sow the seed June 15 to July 10 in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. Thin the plants to a foot apart and keep free from weeds.

For table use ruta bagas can be sown late and will be of better quality, but not as large as when sown early. These turnips keep well and may be stored in the cellar in moist sand or in pits.



Perfection Selected Swede Turnip

WHITE SHORT TOP. This is a very handsome white ruta бага, with remarkably short tops and no "neck." Turnips are light green on top and pure white on the bottom and grow to a good size, and are of fine quality. This is the best white Swede Turnip we know of. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

Perfection Selected Swede. This is a purple-top ruta бага that yields immense crops of large, smooth, yellow turnips of high quality. The roots grow very large, perfectly round, have very small tap roots and practically no neck. The tops are small compared with the size of the roots, which grow well out of the ground and are easily harvested. Those who want to raise large, smooth, handsome Swede turnips, either for stock feeding, table use or market, should try this selected strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

IMPERIAL PURPLE-TOP, Long Island Improved. This is a fine strain of yellow purple-top ruta бага, having smooth, handsome bulbs of good quality. The turnips are almost perfectly round, smooth, and bright yellow, with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. or more at 45c per lb.

BREADSTONE. When well grown this is a fine table turnip. When cooked it is almost as dry and sweet as a good squash. It belongs to the ruta бага or Swede turnip class, but is smaller and earlier than the ordinary ruta бага. The seed should be sown the first part of July. If sown early the turnips get hard and coarse, and are not good for table use. It is in good edible condition in November, and will keep perfectly fresh and good all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

WHITE SWEET OR FRENCH. A globe-shaped white ruta бага with green top, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

HALL'S WESTBURY (Selected). This is a very finely bred Swede turnip, intended for table use, market and shipping. It grows to a nice size for this purpose, and is very smooth and handsome and of excellent quality. The turnips have purple tops and yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 55c.

TOBACCO

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. The most popular variety for the northern states. Very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

STERLING. Early and valuable for the North. Color bright yellow, and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

HAVANA. The finest Cuban tobacco, so famous for cigars. Leaf thin, and used principally for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5; oz. 30c.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

BASIL. Used for flavoring soups and sauces. Plant about 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

BORAGE. Often used for bee pasture. Sow in spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

CARAWAY. Hardy biennial seeding the second year after sowing. Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c.

CORIANDER. The young green leaves are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c.

DILL. Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 90c.

LAVENDER. Used for its perfume. It is a hardy plant and will last for years. The seed is slow to germinate and people often fail to get it to start. It should be covered very little if at all. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. The tops of the branches should be picked off while young and tender and dried in bunches for use in the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

ROSEMARY. A perennial that will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

FENNEL. The leaves are used for flavoring. Easily raised. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c.

SUMMER SAVOY. Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Plant grows about a foot high with small, narrow leaves, which are dried on the stems and used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

SAGE, Broad-Leaved. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to six inches apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.45.

THYME. Start the seed in a box in the house or hotbed, or sow in the open ground early in the spring. Do not cover the seed, but press it into the soil. The plant will survive the winter if given a little protection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

WORMWOOD. A medical herb used largely for planting in poultry yards for chickens to feed on. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 55c.

Holt's Mammoth Sage. This variety of sage does not seed, so we can offer only the plants. The leaves grow much larger than the common sage, and are of superior quality. The plants are perfectly hardy and will stand the winter without protection. They make a very large growth, a single plant spreading out two or three feet across. By far the best sage for all purposes. Plants 12c each; \$1.25 per dozen. Weight for mailing ¼ pound each, 3 lbs. per doz.

SEED POTATOES

We have for many years devoted a great deal of attention to raising high class seed potatoes. We raised 30 acres on our own farm the past season and have many acres raised for us on neighboring farms.

Seed from the Best Hills. If you want to raise a big, strong, healthy horse you do not pick out the smallest and poorest scrub to be his father. But that is just what a great many people have been doing when they select their seed potatoes. The poorest and weakest hills always contain the smallest potatoes and these are most always picked out and used for seed.

What is the result? After raising a variety a few years it "runs out." There are many poor hills and the yield is much less than it should be.

The modern method with the best growers is to select seed from hills that produce the most desirable potatoes of uniform size and the largest yield per hill.

This selection is carried still further. The potatoes from each hill are planted separately from those of another hill and the ones that give the largest yield are used to produce seed another year. This is what is called the "hill-unit" system. Where carefully practiced it works wonders.

By this method a stock of potatoes can be worked up in a few years that will easily yield double the quantity formerly obtained from the old method of selection.

We can offer this year seed potatoes of the following varieties, grown from seed raised under the "hill-unit" system:

Irish Cobbler
Early Rose
Bliss Triumph

White Hebron
Golden Rural
Todd's Wonder

Green Mountain, Jr.
Pan-American
Washington

We notice when using this selected seed that the vines are stronger and more vigorous than usual, and there are no poor, weak hills. Every hill seems to be just like another and all produce a good lot of even size potatoes.

THE PRICES HERE GIVEN are for the potatoes carefully put up for shipment and delivered to freight house or express office without extra charge, but the purchaser is to pay the freight or express charges. We reserve the right to advance prices if our stocks get very low.

POTATOES SHIPPED IN SACKS OR BARRELS. We can ship potatoes either in barrels or in sacks. Sacks hold the same quantity as barrels (165 lbs.). Sacks cost 10c and barrels 40c, so it makes a difference of 30c in the price of the two packages. In ordering please state which you want.

If the potatoes are to be shipped in wooden barrels, 30c per barrel must be added to the prices quoted in this catalogue.

SHIPPING SEASON. It is usually safe to ship potatoes from here about March 20. We can ship earlier in paper-lined barrels, if our customers wish us to do so, with little risk, but we will not hold ourselves responsible for loss by freezing if the potatoes are ordered sent earlier than in our judgment it is safe to ship them.

LOW FREIGHT RATES. We can ship by Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley and B. R. & P. Railroads from Rochester, which give lowest freight rates and quick delivery to all points. Shipments on the New York Central lines are made from Coldwater.

HALF BUSHELS and half pecks will be sent at half the bushel and peck price. We will send two or three different varieties in a barrel without extra charge, but cannot send more than one variety in a sack.

ORDER EARLY. We always run out of some varieties of early potatoes before planting time, so to be sure to get what you want order early. When orders are sent late in the season please mention whether we may substitute some other kind if sold out of the variety wanted. We will book orders at any time and ship the potatoes when safe to do so.

"SECOND SIZE" SEED. We offer a few second size seed potatoes of most varieties. These potatoes average about the size of a hen's egg, and make nice seed to plant whole or cut once in two. They are nice smooth potatoes. We do not sell this grade in smaller quantities than a barrel or sack. See prices under varieties.

EARLY VARIETIES

White Hebron

Those who remember the old Beauty of Hebron potato will welcome this new white variety of the same class.

The new White Hebron is a remarkably vigorous grower, having strong healthy vines, free from blight or disease of any kind. While the vines do not die down as soon as some other kinds, yet the potatoes grow so rapidly that they reach a marketable size nearly if not quite as early as any kind grown.

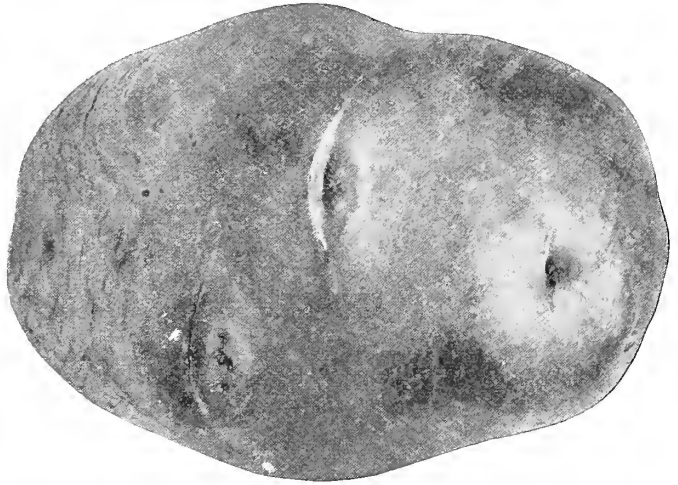
In a trial of a dozen early kinds planted side by side the White Hebron had the largest potatoes under the vines July 4th when they were ready to use. The potatoes will, however, grow a long time after that date and produce a large crop of handsome, pure-white potatoes.

The potatoes are medium long, with smooth white skin and numerous shallow eyes, and are of high quality.

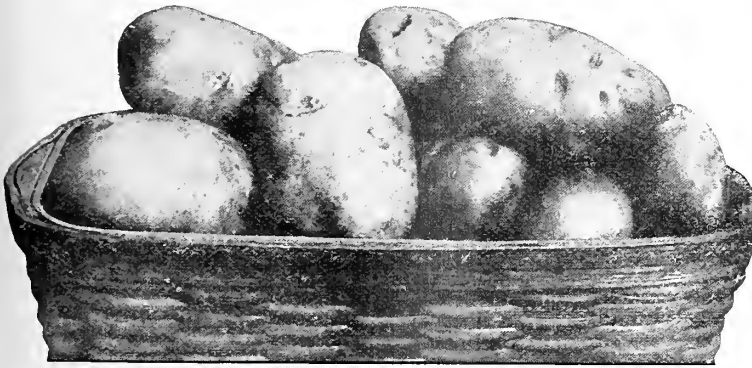
We are sure this new kind will be found one of the most productive early varieties, valuable for home use and profitable for market.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.00.

Early Surprise. We are very much impressed with the value of this new potato. While not a strictly early variety it grows rapidly and if planted early will produce big, smooth, white potatoes only two or three weeks later than the extra early kinds that do not yield over half as much. This will prove a profitable variety to market between the early and late crop. It will yield as much as almost any late kind, and of fine quality. The vines are vigorous and healthy and usually produce 6 to 8 good, large potatoes per hill. It is not difficult to get 200 bushels per acre and the potatoes are so smooth and handsome that they bring the highest prices. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.00. Second size \$7.25 per sack.



New White Hebron



Early Surprise. A valuable new variety

Irish Cobbler. The most popular and largely planted early potato. Round, pure white, extra early and of the best quality. Grows uniformly large, there being fewer small potatoes than in any other early kind. There are a great many potatoes being sold for Irish Cobbler that are not that variety at all, or are so badly mixed with late kinds that they are worse than useless to plant for an early crop. The seed we offer is of our own raising on new soil and it is strictly pure. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.00. Second size \$7.25 per sack (165 lbs.).

Early Six-Weeks. This variety resembles the Early Ohio so closely that it is hard to tell them apart. It is fully as early as any variety we know of and yields better than other kinds equally early. The vines are small and ripen down early so the crop can be dug and removed from the land in time to plant some other crop. The potatoes are in shape and color like the Ohio, oval with blunt ends and with light pink skin. Pk. 85c; bu. \$2.90; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.75. Second size \$7.25 per sack.

Early Ohio. The standard early potato; medium long with square ends; color light red, deeper around the eyes. Vines small and die down very early. Yields well under high culture. Pk. 85c; bu. \$2.85; sack \$7.50.

Early Rose. Probably the most popular early potato ever raised in this country. It has been the standard for yield and quality for thirty years. There is very little pure, true Early Rose seed to be had, but we are glad to be able to offer some genuine stock grown under the "hill-unit" system and possessing the old-time vigor and quality. The potatoes are long and light red with shallow eyes. They yield well for an early kind and the quality is of the best. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.75; sack \$7.50.

Bliss' Triumph. This is the potato that is commonly sold in the early spring as "Bermuda potatoes." They are round, light red and have rather deep eyes. They mature extremely early and are of fine quality. The seed we offer was raised under the "hill-unit" system, and is of a very superior strain. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00.

Bovee. This is one of the largest yielding early kinds. The potatoes are oblong, white shaded with light pink in spots, and resemble the Beauty of Hebron, but yield better than that good old variety. It is, however, only a medium early kind, being a week or two later than Irish Cobbler, Early May, etc. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; sack \$8.00. Second size \$7.50 per sack.

LATE AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES



Todd's Wonder Potato (Photograph)

Todd's Wonder. We have never sold a potato that gave such universal satisfaction as this. Everyone who has raised Todd's Wonder reports excellent results, and many say it is the best potato ever raised in their locality.

Mr. Chas. L. Todd, of Otsego Co., N. Y., has been working on the World's Wonder potato for some years, selecting his seed each year from hills that produce the heaviest yields and most uniform sized potatoes. The result has been to greatly improve the variety in health and vigor, and consequently in yield.

There are no poor bills. The seed potatoes all come from strong, healthy vines and they produce such.

The "Todd's Wonder" is of the Rural or Carman class, has very vigorous, healthy vines that usually stay green until killed by frost. The potatoes are round, smooth and handsome and of good quality.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.00.

Pan-American. The potatoes are round, flattened, have smooth pure-white skin and very shallow eyes. The vines have purple stems and resist blight well. One of the best yielders and a fine potato in every way. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.95; sack \$7.50.

Golden Rural. This is practically a "blight proof" potato. The vines grow with remarkable vigor, with thick stout stalks, and heavy deep green leaves, and completely cover the ground. The potatoes are round, flattened and of a beautiful golden russet color with very few and shallow eyes. People who have trouble with potatoes blighting and not yielding well should raise some of these new Golden Rurals. The vines will keep healthy and green until the potatoes are fully matured, or until they are killed by frost. The Golden Rural will yield good crops where other varieties would be complete failures. The potatoes grow well distributed in the hill and of such uniform size that an over-grown one can hardly be found, even where the yield runs over 300 bushels per acre. The potatoes are not over large, 7 to 9 in a bill, practically all of nice size for table use, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each. This is a late variety and should be planted before June 1st to get a fully matured crop. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.00.

Million Dollar. A round, white potato with purple sprouts belonging to the Rural class. It is one of the very best of this class, yielding from 25 to 50 bushels more per acre than other similar kinds. The vines are vigorous and healthy, and the potatoes grow rapidly, set early and produce good crops under unfavorable conditions. Many growers think there is nothing quite equal to the Million Dollar. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.85; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.50.

Washington. A very handsome, smooth, white potato, oval in shape and with shallow eyes. Matures medium early and yields immense crops on light soil. Does especially well in southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and farther south. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; sack \$8.00.

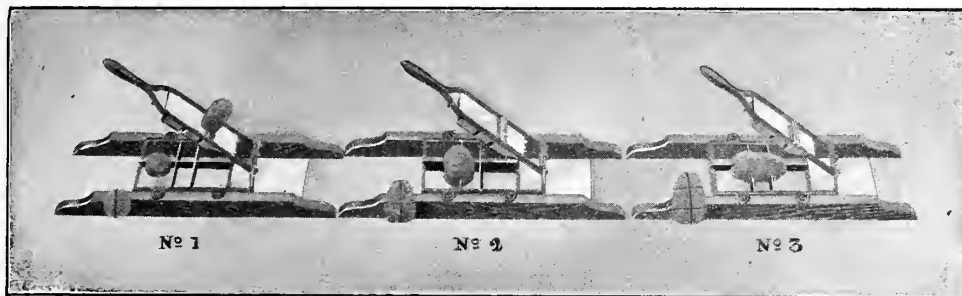
Green Mountain, Jr. A seedling of the well-known Green Mountain, and is an improvement on that variety, being of greater health and vigor; resists blight better and is of equally fine quality. The potatoes are round and smooth with shallow eyes and slightly russet skin, like the old Green Mountain. This potato is of very high quality for table use and we strongly recommend it to those who want to raise the very best potatoes for their own use or market. Our seed was selected by the "hill-unit" system and is consequently pure, healthy and vigorous. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.95; sack \$8.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. One of the very best and most popular potatoes. Has been grown for many years and is still one of the leading kinds. The potatoes are round, somewhat flattened; very smooth with slightly netted skin and are of superb quality. For the home use and for market where quality counts the Green Mountain will be found unsurpassed. The crop our seed is from yielded over 200 bushels per acre in the past very unfavorable season. It is very fine stock, free from scab, blight or any other disease. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.85; sack \$7.75.

Sir Walter Raleigh. This is undoubtedly the best of the Carman or Rural seedlings. It is a seedling of the Rural New Yorker, and has the vigor of that variety before it degenerated, as it undoubtedly has. It is an improved Rural with new blood and renewed vigor. The potatoes resemble the Rural in shape, but are smoother with shallower eyes, slightly netted skin and much better quality. This variety sets more potatoes in a hill than the Rural and yields immense crops on any good soil. Succeeds everywhere and is the style of potato most in demand in the markets just now. We have some extra fine, pure stock, free from scab, rot or disease of any kind. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.85; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.50.

THREE TIMES THE USUAL YIELD. I planted your Golden Rural and White Hebron potatoes and got three times the usual yield last year.—Wm. Harding. February 15, 1916.

Harris' Seed Potato Cutter



No. 1 shows how a small potato is cut into two pieces, and also how the seed end is cut off if desired.

No. 2 shows how medium-sized potatoes are cut into four pieces.

No. 3 shows how large potatoes are cut into six pieces.

This is the only really satisfactory Potato Cutter we have ever used. With it a man can cut five times as many potatoes in a day as by hand and cut them any way desired. The cutter is placed on top of a bushel crate or barrel so that the potatoes fall into it when cut. When cutting, the lever is raised with one hand and a potato placed on the knives with the other in such a position as will cut it in as many pieces as desired. (See picture above.) By a simple movement of the hand the potato is cut and falls into the box below.

To take off the "seed end" the potato is simply drawn over the knife blade on top of the plate as shown in Fig. No. 1. The pieces fall on a plate and are kept separate from the rest of the cut potatoes. This cutter will pay for itself in a day. A large grower cannot afford to be without one. The cutter is 2 feet long and 8 inches wide; weight, 8 lbs. Price \$2.75.

Try one of these cutters. If you don't like it send it back in good condition and we will give you back the money promptly and without question. No potato grower who has ever tried one of these cutters would be without it for five times the price.

FARM AND FIELD SEEDS

The production of high-class seed of the best varieties of oats, corn, wheat and other grains, as well as potatoes, has for many years been one of the principal branches of our business, and no part receives greater attention.

The Importance of Good Seeds

is becoming more generally understood, and progressive farmers no longer think of using the seed of the old "run out" varieties that they were sowing years ago.

Take corn, for instance. It has been plainly shown by recent experiments that the yield per acre can be nearly doubled by using seed that has been selected with intelligence and properly cured. The same is true of other grain crops. The best results can only be obtained by the use of the very best seed that can be grown. It does not pay to use anything else.

Our Seeds are Better than common seeds. With the latest improved power machines for cleaning and grading seed grain and by the scientific treatment of our seed to prevent smut and other diseases, we are able to furnish much better seed than it is possible for most farmers to produce. It costs a little more of course, but the extra cost is nothing compared with the increased yield and quality of the crops.

BARLEY

Wisconsin Pedigree.

This is a "thoroughbred" strain of six-rowed barley bred up at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by selecting the best plants and saving seed from them. The result of this careful breeding is that the barley produces uniformly large, well-filled heads on strong, vigorous plants and therefore yields much more than the common kinds. The grain is large, plump and heavy. We offer some very fine seed grown direct from pedigree stock. It will certainly pay barley growers to use this improved variety. Pk. 65c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$1.80; bag (2 bu.) \$3.50.

SIX-ROWED "STATE." We can offer good six-rowed barley grown in this state. It is good, clean, pure, six-rowed barley. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.65; bag (2 bu.) \$3.20

BUCKWHEAT

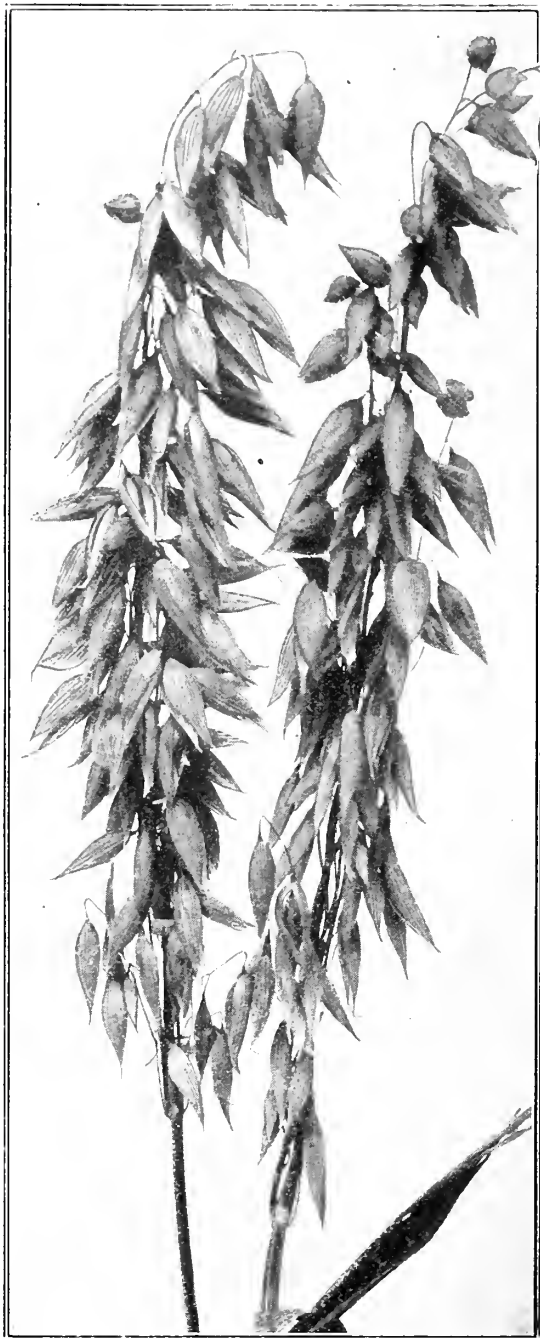
Buckwheat is easily raised and will make profitable crops on rather poor land, where other grain would fail. It is also largely used as a cover crop in orchards. Sow in June or July, using 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed to the acre.

JAPANESE. The grain is large and dark brown or black; ripens early and is very prolific. The kernels are considerably larger than the common gray buckwheat. Pk. 50c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$1.75; bag (2 bu.) \$3.40.

SILVER HULL. Small gray kernels that make the finest quality of buckwheat flour. Yields large crops and is considered by many growers the most profitable kind to raise.

Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.65; bag (2 bu.) \$3.25.

NEW "BUMPER CROP" OATS



New "Bumper Crop" Oats
(Photograph half natural size)

These are the largest and plumpest oats we have ever seen grown in this country. The grain is so large and plump that it can readily be distinguished from other kinds at a glance.

The heads are long with the grain heavily clustered. This would be classed as a side oat, but is more clustered and stands more upright than other varieties of this class.

It originated from a single plant found in 1906 in a field of oats that had lodged flat on the ground with this one plant standing up alone.

This one plant had very large, stiff straw and immense heads of peculiar form, and the grain was much larger than any of the other oats in the field.

The seed from this plant was saved and sown the next year, when it was seen that it was a perfectly distinct variety.

The remarkable vigor of these oats is very noticeable at the first sight of a field of them. The straw stands stiff and straight, as large as a lead pencil and with very broad leaves, often nearly an inch wide.

These oats can be grown on rich land and will stand up straight and stiff where other kinds would go down before half ripe.

Let us send you a sample of the Bumper Crop oats. We know when you see how superior the grain is to other kinds you will want some. We do not believe there were ever finer oats grown in this state before.

Sample free if you ask for it. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.75; bag (2½ bu.) \$4.00; 10 bu. or more at \$1.50 per bu. Sow 3 bushels per acre.

More Oats on 7 Acres Than His Neighbors Got on 29 Acres.

"I bought two varieties of oats of you two years ago and was exceedingly well pleased with the results. I raised more oats on 7 acres than some of my neighbors got on 29."—J. A. Martin.

LONG'S WHITE TARTAR OATS

We have sold this variety of oats for a number of years and it has given universal satisfaction everywhere. We have had yields of 100 bushels per acre on large fields on our own farm, and many of our customers report fully as large yields.

These oats have immense heads of grain, often measuring nearly a foot long, and containing by actual count over 150 kernels. It is a side oat. The straw is very large, strong and stiff. In one of our fields these oats stood a foot higher than wheat growing beside it. The kernel is large, plump and heavy, pure white, and with thin hulls. There are no better oats for feeding than these.

We offer Long's White Tartar Oats thoroughly cleaned and free from weed seed at the following prices: Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.65; bag of 2½ bushels (80 lbs.) \$3.75; 10 bu. or more at \$1.40 per bu. No charge for bags.

Golden Fleece Oats. The Golden Fleece has proved to be one of the very best varieties of the branching class. The grain is white, large, plump and heavy, with thin hulls. The straw is stiff and carries very large branching heads. These oats have a record yield of 105 bushels per acre, while yields of 75 to 80 bushels per acre are very common, and can easily be obtained with this variety under ordinary conditions. The straw is medium tall, stiff and does not often lodge. Pk. 50c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.65; bag of 2½ bushels (80 lbs.) \$3.75; 10 bu. or more at \$1.40 per bu. No charge for bags. Samples will be mailed on request.

SPELTZ or EMMER

A Russian grain that has become quite popular in the West for feeding purposes. It resembles barley somewhat and is grown in the same way. Its principal value is for poor, dry land where oats or wheat would not give a profitable crop. It is often mixed with oats and helps to make a larger yield. Sow 2½ bushels per acre, the same as you would oats or barley. Pk. 55c; bu. (40 lbs.) \$1.50; 2 bu. or more at \$1.40 per bu.

SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat can be raised anywhere in the northeastern states as well as in the West. At present prices of wheat it should prove a profitable crop. Sow as early as possible using 2½ to 3 bushels of seed per acre.

BLUE STEM. The most popular variety in the West. The heads are long and well-filled. The grain is large and of the best quality. Yields as much as any kind grown. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.75; 2 bu. or more at \$2.65 per bu.

WINTER WHEAT, RYE, ETC., FOR FALL SOWING

The seeds offered below are of this year's crop now growing and will not be ready for delivery before August. We will issue a price list of seeds for fall sowing the first of August. If you wish a copy please ask for it and it will be mailed when issued.

Winter Wheat, St. Louis Prize. A bald or smooth chaff red wheat that has proved a superior variety both as to yield and quality. The berry is medium short, plump and heavy. The straw is strong and stiff; heads of good length, compact and well filled. A strong grower and resists the fly better than other kinds. Price on application.

WINTER WHEAT, RED WAVE. Has long, well-filled heads and large, heavy red grain. A fine variety. Price on application.

Winter Rye, Wisconsin Pedigree. This new rye is much superior to common rye, the berry being larger and of lighter color, and the heads longer and yield better. We shall have a good lot of this new rye to offer in August. Write us for description and price.

**Hall's Gold Nugget Corn**

One of our customers a year ago husked $2\frac{1}{4}$ bu. from every shock or over 200 bu. of ears per acre on a 10-acre field

Real Seed Corn.

We take the greatest care of our seed corn from the time it is harvested until it is shipped to our customers. If the corn when husked is not perfectly dry (which is not often the case), it is placed in a drying house where it is thoroughly cured in warm, dry air, so that it comes out in the best possible condition—full of life and vigor. It will come up promptly and grow vigorously, which is of the greatest importance, especially in the northern states.

THE PRICE OF GOOD SEED. Any thinking person must know that if seed corn is sold at a low price per bushel it must be the general run of the crop instead of the very best ears only. No one could possibly select out the choicest ears, properly cure them and put the seed up in bags and sell it at about the market price for feeding corn.

It only requires a peck of corn to plant an acre. A grower could much better afford to pay a dollar for a peck of really good selected seed corn than to take ordinary corn as a gift.

NORTHERN GROWN. The corn we offer for seed (except a few late varieties of Dent Corn) is all grown right here in western New York, near Lake Ontario, where the summers are short and cool, and consequently all the varieties must be early and will mature anywhere in the country where corn can be raised at all.

TESTED FOR GERMINATION. Before seeding off any seed corn we make thorough tests to ascertain its vitality, and we mark the percentage that germinates on the label so that the purchaser will know just how many kernels out of 100 will grow. We should be glad to give the results of our tests at any time during the winter or spring to anyone interested.

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET CORN

The Largest and Most Prolific Yellow Flint or "State" Corn Grown. Ears 12 to 13 Inches Long. Ripens Perfectly in New York and Southern New England.

This corn is greatly admired by everyone who sees it. The ears are often 12 to 13 inches long and over 6 inches around and weigh over a pound. The kernels are simply immense, being twice as large as most other varieties. To those who are accustomed to raising the ordinary yellow "state" corn with small kernels these immense ears are astonishing. The kernels are so large that an ear, having as it does only eight rows, is twice as large around as common eight-rowed corn and usually much longer. Two of these big ears are often produced on one stalk. It is no more trouble to husk, handle and shell a big ear than a small one and you get twice as much corn from the big ear.

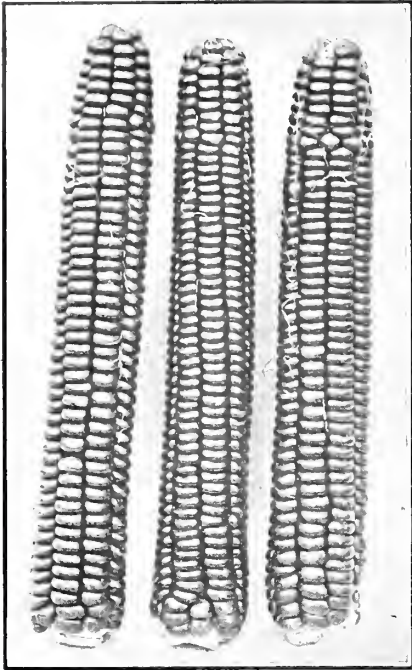
EARLINESS. This corn matures medium early and is suitable for almost any section of the country except the northern parts of New York and New England and a few places of

high elevation. In most of New York State, Massachusetts and all places south and west of these states the Gold Nugget corn will mature perfectly in a normal season and produce immense yields on good soil.

Under ordinary field culture we have raised 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of ears on 6 acres or 190 bushels per acre equal to 95 bushels shelled corn.

The Gold Nugget will yield more than any other variety of corn we know of that will mature in this locality. The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet high and are well covered with leaves. Many produce two large ears. The fodder is of excellent quality and the quantity produced is very large.

PRICE. Shelled corn from the very best ears. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.



Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

This Southern corn yielded two tons more per acre, but the extra weight was all water, as the actual dry matter obtained off an acre of Gold Nugget was over 800 pounds more than for an acre of the Southern corn. Water is cheap and it does not pay to fill a silo with it.

In the northern parts of the country where the large varieties of Dent corn do not mature, Gold Nugget will produce more actual food per acre than any variety we know of.

PRICE OF GOLD NUGGET FOR ENSILAGE. We can furnish good, sound corn of almost perfect germination (95 per cent or better) that is suitable for this purpose at the following prices. This corn is from ears not quite up to our standard in size and shape for our best selected grade. **Per bu. \$3.25; bag of 2 bushels \$6.00.**

Mr. A. M. Davis, Norwich, N. Y., writes April 15, 1916:

"I have ordered Gold Nugget corn from you three years and have had the best ensilage I ever raised. It has been all good seed and about every kernel grew."

Mr. A. J. Richtmyer, Chenango Co., N. Y., writes:

"The Gold Nugget corn I got of you last year was the best corn I ever raised. Filled my silo and refilled, and husked 250 bushels of ears."

Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn. A very fine, large, yellow Flint or "State" corn. The ears grow very long, some measuring 13 inches, and have 8 rows of large, bright yellow kernels and are filled right out to the tips. The cob is small, the stalks grow about 7 or 8 feet tall and have numerous broad leaves and make excellent fodder. The ears are produced well above the ground, so the stalks can be readily cut with a binder. Many stalks have two good large ears if not planted too thick. This corn will ripen ready to cut in 90 days from the time the corn comes up. Compared with Gold Nugget the corn has ears as long but the kernels are smaller and consequently the ears are not as large around. The stalks do not grow quite as tall and are not as coarse. The corn ripens a week or 10 days earlier. Shelled corn from carefully selected ears. **Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00.**

A BIG YIELD

Mr. D. E. Stone, of Otsego Co., N. Y., writes:

"I planted three different pieces with Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint corn I got of you last spring— $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 1 acre and 2 acres. I husked out the $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 1 acre lots. There was some soft corn that I did not count; I only counted good sound ears, there being 200 bushels, and besides this amount I have 48 strings braided up of the very best of this sorted out when husking. I counted a good half bushel in each string. The 2-acre plot I put in the silo. This was eared just as good. I am feeding this to the stock now and is grand ensilage. I found the stalks on the $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre piece weighed 22,800 pounds (over 11 tons). The stalks grow more than ten feet high, many of the ears 15 inches long. A great many old farmers said this outdone anything they ever saw in field corn."

Another of our customers writes:

"I raised 491 bushels of corn from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres last year. I bought the seed of you last spring. It was Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint. About one acre of the field turned 2 crates to 36 hills. I left from 4 to 6 stalks to the hill. The rows were three feet to four inches each way. You couldn't get that yield of corn thinned to 3 or 4 stalks."

Early "Red Glaze" or King Philip Corn. A very early Flint or "State" corn, with deep yellow kernels tinged with red. The ears grow 9 to 10 inches long, 8-rowed, very small cob and are well filled to the tips. The great value of this corn for the North lies in the fact that it will mature perfectly in any season, no matter how unfavorable. It was the only corn that matured perfectly in this neighborhood in the very cool summer of 1907. The stalks grow about 7 feet tall and are not coarse and make the best of fodder. We now have a carefully bred strain of this corn with larger kernels than is usual with this variety. This corn always gets ripe, and on this account often produces much larger crops of good sound corn than larger and later kinds which fail to mature under unfavorable conditions. Shelled corn from choice ears. **Qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.25.**

Samples of any variety of corn will be mailed on request.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT GOLD NUGGET CORN

Mr. Merton L. Smith, Oneida Co., N. Y., writes April 29, 1916:

"Your Gold Nugget corn is the best to be had. One ear is as large as two ears of any other corn, and stock will eat the stalks better than they will the sowed corn we raise here on the same ground."

Mr. Wright R. Hentley, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes April 13, 1916:

"I had excellent results from your seeds which I received last year. Grew 209 bushels of fine hard Gold Nugget corn on 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres."

Mr. Austin Tilden, of Connecticut, writes:

"I had 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of your Gold Nugget corn in 1912 that husked out over 1000 bushels sound corn, and the fodder wintered 10 cows and 4 horses, and had about one ton left over. I had ears that would lay across the top of a bushel basket and rest on the rim of the widest part."

Mr. John Bellow, Venango Co., Pa., writes:

"I got a bushel of your Gold Nugget corn last year and raised from it 850 bushels. It was the best corn I ever grew."

Dr. C. B. Warner, Essex Co., N. Y., writes August 31, 1915:

"The Gold Nugget corn is the finest piece of corn ever grown on my farm. Some stalks are over nine feet tall and it is heavily eared."

Mr. C. F. Snyder, Oneida Co., N. Y., writes February 25, 1915:

"I want to say that I planted to your Gold Nugget field corn 5.65 acres and husked from the field 1206 bushels of ears. This is 213 bushels per acre."

Mr. L. J. Robertson, Jr., Hartford Co., Conn., writes:

"I had the record yield of Flint corn for Hartford County the past season—97 bushels shelled corn on one acre. The variety was Gold Nugget, which certainly is a splendid corn. In fact I never have seen any other variety of Flint corn that surpasses it, and I have grown numerous varieties."

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Mr. E. A. Gordon, of New Hampshire, writes:

"I do not believe that there was ever a corn raised around here that comes up to the Gold Nugget."

Mr. Geo. M. Armstrong, Livingston Co., N. Y., writes:

"The corn I ordered of you was the best I ever raised. Had 242 heaping bushels of ears on 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The variety was Gold Nugget. Have one ear that measures 15 inches from tip to butt kernel."

GOLD NUGGET CORN FOR THE SILO

The Cornell Experiment Station some time ago made some experiments in regard to the actual food obtained from different kinds of corn. They found that 10 tons of Gold Nugget corn contained more dry matter than 13 tons of Southern Dent corn, which did not mature.



Early "Red Glaze" Corn (Photograph)

"FARMER'S FRIEND" CORN

An Extra Early Yellow Flint Variety

We got this corn some years ago from northern Vermont where the seasons are short and corn had to be very early to mature at all.

When we first got it the ears were quite short but filled out to the very tip with large heavy yellow kernels. It was very prolific, many stalks producing 3 good sound ears.

Since then we have been breeding this corn up with a view to getting longer ears with smaller butts, and stalks that grow taller. In this we have succeeded in a marked degree. The ears are now 8 to 9 inches long with small butts and filled right out to the tip.

The stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high and have very large leaves and small butts, so make the very best of fodder. The great value of this variety is its earliness. It will ripen in the most northern parts of the country and give excellent yields where the larger and later kinds would fail. Shelled corn from first-class selected ears. Qt. 25c; pk. 95c; bu. \$3.75.

CLARK'S EARLY WONDER

A New Early Yellow Dent Corn

We have long wanted a good, big, yellow Dent corn that would mature in this locality (western New York). Davis' Early Huron came the nearest filling this want, but the ears are not quite as large as we should prefer. It is however, a very early corn and is valuable on that account.

Clark's Early Wonder has larger ears and deeper kernels than any other Dent corn we ever saw grown in this locality, which matured perfectly in an ordinary season.

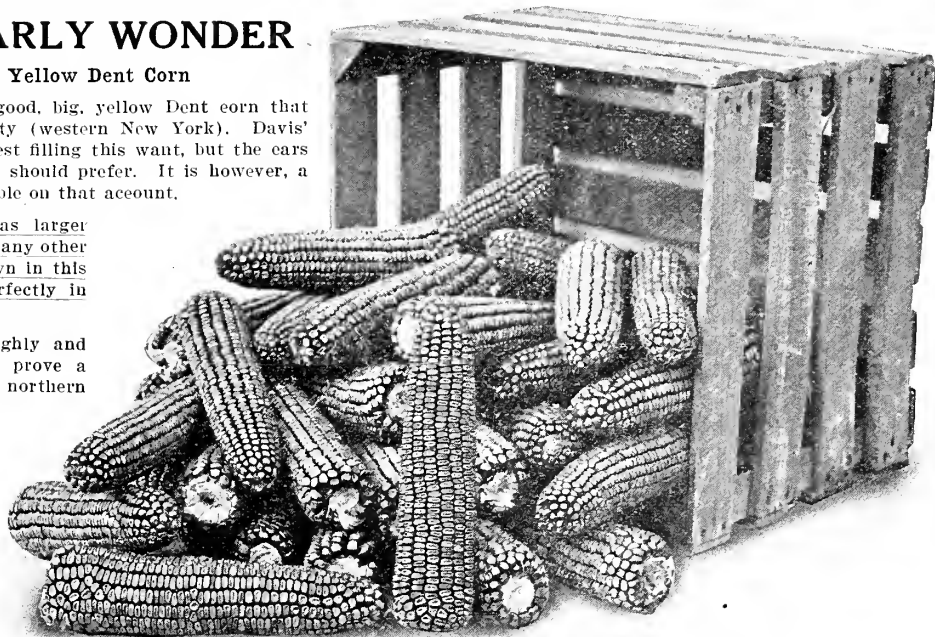
We have tried it thoroughly and are convinced that it will prove a very valuable corn for the northern states.

The ears are 9 to 10 inches long with 14 to 16 rows of deep yellow kernels $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more deep, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad. Many weigh a pound each when fully dry.

The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet high and often produce two good ears. This will prove a magnificent corn for ensilage as well as for husking as it produces a heavy yield of stalks, big ears of corn and matures early, so it will get fully ripe before danger of frost.

This corn is the result of many years of intelligent and long continued selection by Mr. E. F. Clark, of Michigan. Mr. Clark's home is in the central part of the state, well north, so the seasons are as short as they are in western New York. When we visited Mr. Clark's farm September 5th, 1913, his corn was all out and perfectly ripe at that date.

We were much impressed with the size and heavy yield of



Clark's Early Wonder

this corn, so procured some seed and tried it out on our own farm for two years before we decided to sell it. It has proved to be all we thought it would when we saw it—and more.

This corn is far and away the biggest and heaviest yielding early Dent corn we have ever seen.

The seed we offer was grown here in Monroe County, N. Y., from very choice seed furnished by the originator.

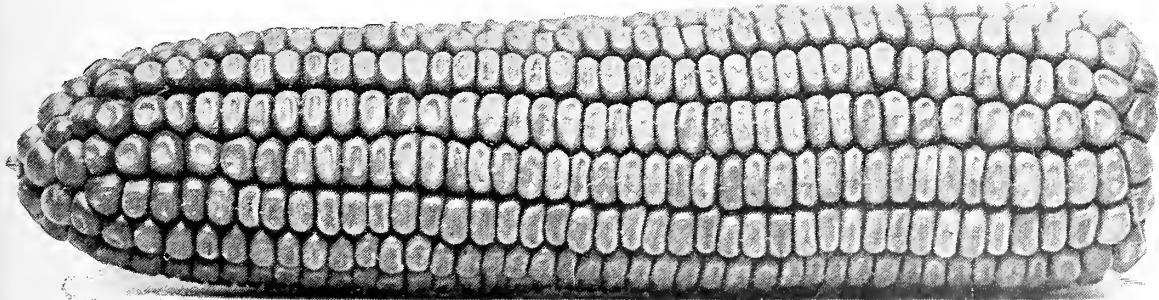
Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.50. Sample ear 25c postpaid. Sample of grain free.

DAVIS' IMPROVED EARLY HURON CORN

A Very Early Dent Corn Suitable for New York and the New England States.

It is a well-known fact that the Western Dent corn yields more bushels of shelled corn per acre than the Eastern "State" corn. Western grown seed, however, does not produce corn that ripens well in the East. When seed grown in this state is used and the variety is a good one, Dent corn will mature perfectly and produce big yields of nice sound corn.

Where horses are fed corn on the ear, Dent corn is much better than Flint or State Corn, as it is softer and shells easier.



Photograph of Davis' Early Huron Corn Two-thirds Natural size

Davis' Improved Early Huron is the earliest Dent corn we know of. This corn ripens fully as early as most varieties of Flint or "State" corn and earlier than some

This improved strain of early Huron corn was bred up by Mr. A. S. Davis, who lives only a few miles from us. Mr. Davis has selected his seed corn for many years with a view to improving the type and has succeeded in producing so good a corn that he was awarded a silver cup for the best exhibit of corn at the State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., 1911, and took first premium in 1914.

The ears are of medium length, 8 to 9 inches long, and have 14 to 16 rows of deep yellow well-formed kernels. The cob is small and dries out quickly, and the ears break off easily when husked. The ears are very compact and heavy. Two bushel crates of ears will produce nearly 1½ bushels of shelled corn. The stalks grow 7 feet tall and make good fodder.

For those who want to raise large crops of corn that will get ripe early in September we highly recommend this variety.

PRICE OF SEED. We offer some very fine seed, grown in this neighborhood, that will be found of the highest quality in every way. It has been thoroughly dried in our drying houses and the germination is almost perfect, 99 per cent or better. Shelled corn from the very best ears. **Qt. 25c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.75.**

87 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN PER ACRE

The Connecticut Experiment Station reports as follows:

"No doubt you will be interested to know that in 1914 your Early Huron corn yielded 87 bushels per acre of dry shelled corn, and was third on the list of 27 varieties at New Haven. So far it has proven to be an excellent variety for Connecticut."—D. F. Jones, Director.

Sanford White Flint Corn. The Sanford has long been the most popular white Flint corn. The ears are long and the kernels are of good size, white and very hard. The stalks grow tall and very leafy which makes this one of the most valuable varieties for fodder in the North. The ears mature earlier than the Dent or "Western" corn usually sown for fodder, while the stalks are tall without being coarse. **Pk. 80c; bu. (56 lbs.) \$2.75; 2 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bu.**

Pride of the North. A very popular, early, yellow Dent corn. The ears are of medium size, 8 or 9 inches long and the corn is deep yellow, hard and of high feeding value. One of the best kinds for fodder or ensilage. Not as early as Davis' Early Huron. **Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.10; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.**

EARLY GOLDEN SURPRISE CORN

Although not quite as early as Davis' Early Huron or Clark's Early Wonder this is an early Dent corn called a "90-day" variety in Ohio, and matures perfectly in western New York in a favorable season.

The ears are of good length, not too large around, nearly the same size the whole length, small cob and deep, well formed, yellow kernels. It not only produces large crops of corn of the highest grade, but it also is valuable for fodder and ensilage. Large dairymen who have tried this corn say it is the best variety they can raise for ensilage. It produces immense crops of stalks of the best quality, being leafy and not too coarse. The ears mature early so that the corn can be cut before danger of frost. This will be found a better variety than Leaming for ensilage in New York and New England as it matures earlier.

Those who want an early Yellow Dent corn that is well bred and very prolific will find the Golden Surprise a most satisfactory variety. The seed we offer is exceptionally fine, being of a carefully bred strain and of perfect germination.

Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; 2 bu. or more at \$2.85.

White Cap Yellow Dent Corn. This is one of the most prolific varieties of Dent corn grown. If you want to raise good corn and lots of it plant the White Cap. The corn is yellow with a white tip or "cap" to each kernel, so that the ears look white on the outside, but the corn when shelled is light yellow and very handsome. The ears are of good length (about 10 inches), large around, with 16 to 18 rows, and filled out to the tips.

It will mature in some of the southern counties of this state and anywhere in Pennsylvania, Ohio and lower Michigan. The seed we offer was grown for us in northern Ohio and is of a fine, pure strain.

SELECTED GRADE. This seed is from the very finest ears and is recommended when it is desired to raise grain, not fodder. **Pk. 75c; bu. \$3.00; 2 bu. or more at \$2.90 per bu.** Tip and butt kernels removed before shelling 40c per bushel extra. Ears **\$1.60** per measured bushel (35 lbs.). This will make about 28 pounds (½ bushel) shelled corn.

NO. 1 GRADE. This is the same as the selected grade, except that the ears are not so carefully sorted and the tip and butt kernels are left on. It is all good, sound seed corn of strong vitality. Germination 95 per cent or better. This grade of seed is suitable for fodder and ensilage. **Pk. 50c; bu. \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.15 per bu.** Special prices quoted on large lots.

Mr. Harry S. Chapin, Berkshire County, Mass., writes:

"I have had great luck with your White Dent Corn for ensilage, as it grows from 12 to 14 feet high and ears are fine."

Improved Early Leaming. This is one of the best yellow Dent varieties, both for grain and fodder. It is medium early and ripens well in some parts of this state, although it is not a safe variety to raise north of Pennsylvania. The ears are large, with very deep, bright yellow kernels. The cob is small. The stalks grow to a medium height, and often produce two large ears, and make first-class fodder. This corn succeeds well on nearly all soils and will produce large crops of high grade, deep yellow corn. This is one of the best varieties to sow for fodder and ensilage, as well as for grain. We offer some very choice seed of a thoroughbred strain, grown for us in northern Ohio. It is a week or ten days earlier than Leaming grown in Iowa and Illinois.

SELECTED GRADE. Seed from the very finest ears only. **Pk. 60c; bu. \$3.00; 2 bu. or more at \$2.90 per bu.** Tip and butt kernels removed before shelling 40c per bushel extra. Ears **\$1.60** per measured bushel (35 lbs.).

NO. 1 GRADE. First-class seed of almost perfect germination (95 per cent or better) well suited to sow for fodder and ensilage. **Bu. \$2.15; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.** Special prices on large lots. Please write us stating quantity required.

IT PAYS TO USE GOOD SEED CORN

You are often tempted to buy seed corn where you can get it with the least trouble and expense. This is often the cause of much wasted labor and loss of the crop.

One of our customers in Connecticut writes:

"The seed corn I bought of you last year was fine. Some of my friends thought I was foolish to pay 25c and freight per bushel more than they did right here, but they had to plant twice and then had a poor stand. I planted once and I guess about every kernel came up."

CORN FOR THE SILO

It is really not so important to fill the silo as it is to put in the right stuff. People used to think that it was not necessary or advisable to have ears on the stalks put in a silo, but we all know better now. We want not only lots of ears but want them ripe. The more matured corn is, so long as the stalks are green, the better will be the ensilage and the farther it will go. A half bushel of ensilage with matured grain in it is worth as much as a bushel without grain.

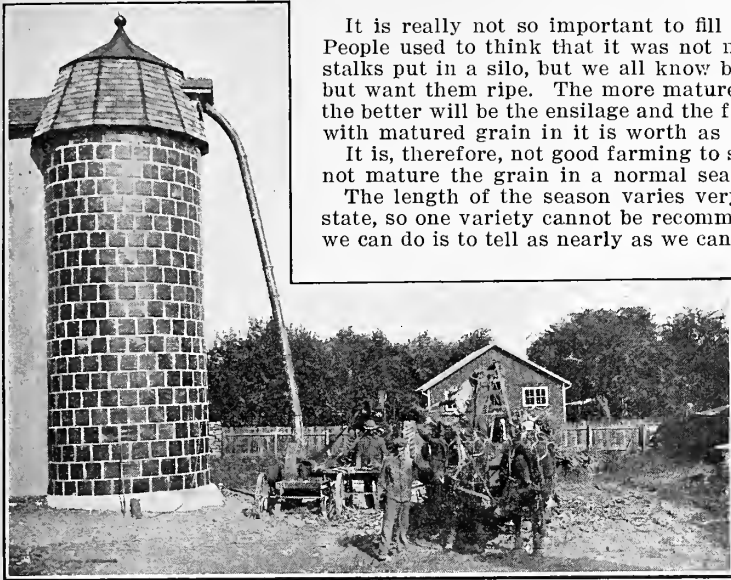
It is, therefore, not good farming to sow a variety of corn for ensilage that will not mature the grain in a normal season.

The length of the season varies very much in different localities in the same state, so one variety cannot be recommended for all parts of the same state. All we can do is to tell as nearly as we can the time it takes the different varieties to

mature, so anyone can choose the kind best suited to his locality. The point is to get a variety that will produce the largest yield and at the same time be early enough to mature the grain before frost. The earlier the corn, the smaller the stalks, as a rule, so it is well to use as late a kind as is safe, but do not run too much risk, better have a little smaller yield than to get caught by frost before the corn is matured.

THE SEED IS IMPORTANT

Many people buy seed for ensilage corn of the local dealer who has no means of testing it and who buys it where he can get it at the lowest price. Varieties are usually badly mixed and



Filling a Silo at Moreton Farm

the date of maturity is uncertain, while a good many find after planting the corn that it is of poor vitality, resulting in a thin stand and a small yield.

It may cost a little more to get Harris' seed corn, but when you get it you can depend on it coming up and producing the kind of corn you ordered.

Every lot of corn we sell is tested for germination, and the result of the test is marked on the label, so there is no guess work about it.

The following are excellent varieties for ensilage. They are given in the order in which they mature—the earliest first and the later last:

HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT. This is an extremely early corn that is valuable for ensilage in the most northern districts. The stalks grow 7 feet tall and produce an abundance of ears that mature the first of September when planted the last of May. See price, page 52.

DAVIS' EARLY HURON. A very early Dent corn that will mature for the silo in places where the seasons are very short. It is as early as the Yellow Flint corn described above, and the stalks grow taller, but we do not think it produces quite so many ears. We highly recommend this corn where a very early kind is required. Special grade for ensilage. Bu. \$2.75; 2 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bu.

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET. A little later than the two kinds named above, but both the stalks and ears are larger and the yield greater. A grand variety for places where corn can be planted by May 25th and not cut before the middle of September. The ears are so large that the percentage of grain in the ensilage is very high. See page 52. Bu. \$3.25; bag of 2 bu. \$6.00.

SANFORD WHITE FLINT. The stalks grow tall and the ears are of good size and mature about the same time as Gold Nugget, but are not so large. We offer choice northern grown seed. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.75; 2 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bu.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. Makes medium size stalks and ears, and matures later than Gold Nugget, and a few days earlier than Leaming, but the stalks and ears are not so large. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.10; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.

EARLY GOLDEN SURPRISE. Makes a very large growth of stalks and produces good size ears and matures medium early—a little before Leaming. See page 54.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT. An excellent medium-early kind, fully as early as Leaming, and makes a little taller stalks but the ears are perhaps not so large. This corn is a very vigorous grower and will produce a good crop on rather poor soil, where other kinds would not grow well. See price, page 54.

LEAMING, Improved Early Strain. Produces very large leafy stalks and big ears. Our improved early strain grown in northern Ohio matures a week earlier than corn grown in Iowa and Nebraska and is much better for the eastern states. This strain of Leaming will ripen the ears dry and hard in western New York in a favorable season. It is one of the very best kinds for ensilage in this locality or farther south. See price, page 54.

CUBAN GIANT. This variety will produce immense crops of fodder as the stalks grow 10 to 12 feet high and are covered with leaves. It is, however, rather late for the northeastern states if matured grain is desired. In a favorable season the ears will mature well, but other times they are quite soft when it is time to cut. For places with longer seasons we know of no other corn that will produce heavier crops of grain and fodder. Pk. 55c; bu. \$2.25; bag of 2½ bushels \$5.25 (or \$2.10 per bu. including bag).

EUREKA. We put this corn last because it is the latest variety. The stalks grow very tall and produce wonderful crops of fodder, but it is so late that often no ears at all are produced when grown in the North. If a man wants to fill his silo with stalks the Eureka will do it, but there will be no grain in the ensilage unless grown south of Pennsylvania. We offer some true seed grown in Virginia which is as far north as it is possible to raise this variety. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.35; 2 bu. or more at \$2.75 per bu.

Sweet Corn for Fodder. It is well known that fodder grown from sweet corn is richer, sweeter, and more tender than that grown from common corn. The best sweet corn for the purpose is Stowell's Evergreen. If the stalks are cut while green cows will eat them up clean with hardly any waste. There are varieties of corn sold for fodder called "Evergreen," but they are not sweet corn, and do not produce good fodder. What we offer is genuine Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. In raising this variety for seed there are, of course, many ears that are too small, not well filled, or true to type, which have to be rejected from our selected seed corn. All of this that will germinate well is what we offer for raising fodder. Pk. 95c; bu. \$3.50. If a larger quantity is required please write for sample and price on quantity desired.

SOW SOY BEANS with Your Ensilage Corn. See next page.

SEEDS OF FORAGE PLANTS, ETC.

There are many plants suitable for forage and soiling that ought to be better known than they are. They are of great value both for stock feeding and improving worn-out soil.

SOY BEANS

The Soy bean is a most valuable plant for feeding stock. The vines can be cut and used as hay, or they may be left until the beans are ripe and fed without threshing. A good variety will yield 2 or 3 tons of hay and 20 bushels of grain per acre, and the cost of raising the crop is very small. The seed is usually drilled in rows about 28 inches apart and the crop cultivated two or three times before the vines cover the ground. Sown in this way it requires about $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of seed per acre. The crop can be cut with a mower and handled like clover or alfalfa. Both the hay and grain make most excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses; cows give more milk and sheep fatten better on Soy beans than any other kind.

FOR THE SILO. It has been found that Soy beans cut as soon as the beans mature and mixed with corn fodder make very rich ensilage, far superior to corn alone, as the Soy bean contains a high percentage of protein which is lacking in corn. The beans can be sown with corn and cut at the same time.

FOR PLOWING UNDER. A crop of Soy beans plowed under in the fall adds a large amount of fertility to the soil, both in the way of nitrogen and humus. The bean is now being largely used for this purpose to restore worn-out soil. Sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre.

For full information about Soy beans, culture, etc., write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 372 (Free).

Medium Early Green Soy Bean. For the northern states it is important to use a variety of Soy beans that will mature before frost. The large Southern Yellow or Mammoth Soy Bean will not mature north of Virginia. The Medium Early Green will mature here in New York State and yield immense crops. This is the best variety we know of for both hay and grain. The plants grow upright so they can be easily cut with a mower and the leaves do not drop off as quickly as some varieties. This variety has proved to be the heaviest producer of both grain and forage of any early kind suitable for the northern states. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.15; bu. \$4.00; bag of 2 bu. \$3.85 per bu.

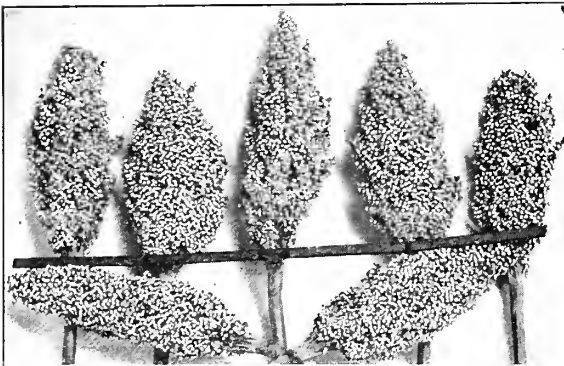
Mammoth Yellow Soy. This variety will not mature seed in the North, but makes a large growth of forage and is used for hay and to plow under to improve the soil. Qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.25.

FETERITA

This new grain belongs to the class of non-saccharine sorghums among which Kafir corn and Milo Mais are the best known.

Feterita is grown like Kafir corn but ripens the grain 3 to 4 weeks earlier.

The stalks grow 6 feet high, branching from the roots, and produce numerous large heads of grain, as shown below.



Feterita

The grain is a little smaller than Kafir corn and is excellent for chickens or any stock.

Feterita can be easily grown by drilling the seed in rows 3 feet apart and thinning to 6 inches apart in the rows. It will grow on land too dry for corn and will make big yields of both grain and fodder, even if there is very little rain.

The fodder is much finer than corn stalks and is readily eaten by stock.

The grain and fodder are usually fed together, but if it is desired to thresh the grain it can be done with a threshing machine by removing part of the concaves.

For grain sow 5 lbs. (3 qts.) seed per acre. For fodder sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (28 lbs.) per acre in rows or broadcast.

Trial pkt. (2 oz.) 10c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. or more at 10c per lb. (A bushel weighs 50 lbs.)

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The Best Forage Crop for Sheep and Hogs

Rape is a plant belonging to the cabbage family. It produces a mass of broad, smooth leaves which are greatly relished by sheep and hogs. It can be pastured off and when stock is removed, if not eaten too close, it will grow up again and give a second crop.

It does best on rather moist land, but will do well on any good soil. The seed is usually sown broadcast with a grass seed sower, using about 5 pounds or $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. It does best if sown from the first to the middle of August. It can be sown broadcast on corn ground after the last cultivating and will make good pasture after the corn is removed.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, the best variety, 12c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00; 25 lbs. or more at 9c per lb.

SORGHUM



Early Amber Sorghum

When grown for fodder or hay sorghum is sown with a grain drill, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre. It can be cut with a binder or mower. It will cure in the field and can be fed as wanted. It makes excellent feed for late summer when pastures get short. Sow first half of June and harvest in August. It will yield 6 to 8 tons per acre.

EARLY AMBER. This is considered the best early variety of sorghum for fodder in the northern states, and for grain or syrup in the South. Lb. 10c; pk. 90c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$3.50; 2 or more bu. at \$3.25 per bu.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

These peas are grown principally for their vines which make hay equal to the best clover hay. They are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. If anyone is likely to be short of hay he will do well to sow a few acres of oats and peas. We have used this hay for sheep, horses and cows with the best results.

It is as easily cured as clover and will yield large crops. We usually sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of peas and 1 bushel of oats per acre. Sow early in the spring. Pk. 60c; bu. \$4.00; bag lots ($2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.) \$3.90 per bu. Price will be quoted by letter on larger lots.

COW PEAS

This is really a bean and is used for both hay and for plowing under.

WHIPPOORWILL. The most popular variety. It produces a heavy growth of vines and is a rapid grower. The seed should be sown in June and the crop can be cut in August. Use about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed per acre in drills 28 inches apart. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25.

SUDAN GRASS

This new Millet was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture a few years ago. It came from the Sudan, South Africa. It has proved to be a valuable plant for hay and ensilage. It belongs to the Sorghum family, but is much finer than common sorghum and at the same time yields more.

If left to mature this "grass" grows from 6 to 8 feet tall, but if cut when about half grown two cuttings can be obtained and the hay is of excellent quality. It is also said by government authorities to be one of the best ensilage crops known.

We have had but little experience with this new plant, but from what we have seen of it in our trial grounds we should strongly advise everyone interested in forage crops to try some of it.

The Sudan grass does best on dry, medium light soil. It can be sown broadcast, but does better if drilled in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and cultivated two or three times. Use at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre.

The seed should be sown about the time corn is planted in your locality.

PRICE OF SEED. Trial pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more at 20c per lb.

KAFFIR CORN

This is a variety of sorghum and produces much larger crops of grain than any other kind. It is largely grown for both grain and fodder in the southwestern states. It will produce 50 bushels of grain per acre and is excellent for chickens, hogs, etc. It is not affected by dry weather to any extent and yields good crops when other grains fail on account of drought. It is rather too late to mature the grain in this locality.

When raised for grain sow 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre and cultivate same as corn. For hay, drill in about a bushel of seed per acre, using all teeth of grain drill.

RED KAFFIR. This is the most productive variety. Pk. 60c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.75; per 100 lbs. \$4.50.

SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seed is quite extensively grown for feeding purposes. The seed should be sown in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows. Treat the same as corn.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. This is the variety commonly used to produce seed. The heads are often one foot across, and are filled with large striped seeds, which make most excellent food for hens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. or more at 12c per lb.

JAPANESE MILLET

(*Panicum Crus-Galli*)



This is one of the largest varieties of millet. It grows so strong that the stalks look like small corn fodder. Very large crops can be raised, nearly double that of common millet. The hay is relished by horses, cows and sheep. Even when allowed to ripen its seed, the hay after the seed is threshed out is readily eaten by stock, there being no waste as in the case of corn stalks.

The millet should be sown about the same time corn is planted. It is usually sown broadcast at the rate of about 10 or 12 quarts (or an equal number of pounds) per acre. It is cut when it heads out, and before the seed ripens. It does best on sandy loam or medium light soil. We offer some extra fine, pure seed. Lb. 15c; pk. 65c; bu. (35 lbs.) \$2.40; 2 bu. or more at \$2.25 per bu.

German or Golden Millet. Makes a good heavy growth of hay that is suitable for cattle. Can be sown in July and makes a good crop before fall. Use 3 pecks of seed per acre.

Price, about \$2.75 per bu., subject to market changes.

Hungarian. This millet matures a week or so earlier than Golden Millet, and makes finer hay of better quality. Price, about \$2.85 per bu. Lowest market price will be quoted by letter at any time.



Photograph of Sudan Grass Growing on Moreton Farm

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

Hairy Vetch is a trailing plant of the pea family growing 3 to 4 feet or more in length and having very fine dark green leaves and small stems. It makes excellent hay, but is most largely used as a cover crop. Being a legume it has the power to extract nitrogen from the air, so a crop of vetches actually adds much fertility to the soil as well as a large quantity of humus.

Vetches are largely used for sowing in orchards and on any land that is available before the middle of September. The best time to sow is the middle of August to the first of September. Whether to be used for hay or for plowing under, it is best to mix the vetch seed with rye, using about 2 or 3 pecks of rye and 30 to 45 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel) of vetches per acre. It is best to drill the seed in, but it may be sown broadcast if well covered. The rye helps to support the vetch vines and makes them easier to mow or plow under. On fairly good soil the vetches will make a great growth, forming a perfect mat of vegetation two feet deep.

SOW WITH OATS. Many people are now sowing Hairy Vetches with oats in the spring. The vetches do not grow much until the oats are cut when they spring up and cover the ground. This is an excellent plan where winter wheat is not sown after oats, as the vetch adds greatly to the fertility of the soil when plowed under the following spring. This is an ideal way to prepare land for corn or potatoes. The vetch seed should be mixed with the oats, using about 5 pounds vetch to each bushel of oats and sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels per acre.

The seed we offer is of very high quality. It is 99 per cent pure and germinates 90 per cent or better. There can be no better seed than this. Owing to the war in Europe the price of vetches has advanced and may go much higher. The prices here quoted are subject to change.

HAIRY VETCH. Pk. (15 lbs.) \$2.85; bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.80; 100 lbs. \$18.00. Write us for special price on large lots, stating about the quantity required.

Spring Vetch. (*Vicia sativa*.) This variety is similar to the above but has larger leaves and is not hardy enough to stand the winter in the North, and we do not advise it for fall sowing, except in the South, where it is largely grown. It is often called "Winter Vetch" in the South. 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. or more at 7c per lb.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

We sell only the highest grades of grass seeds. They are practically pure and are all tested for germination before we send them out.

If you want this kind of seed write us for sample and prices. You can get seed of ordinary quality at the corner store.

The prices quoted below are for the seeds delivered to railroad or express companies here, the purchaser to pay freight or express charges.

If seed is to be sent by mail add the necessary amount for postage. See rates page 5.

Please write us for samples and prices when ready to buy grass seeds, stating what will be needed.

Good Seed is the Cheapest. Good pure seed of clover, timothy or other grasses costs more per bushel than low-grade seeds, but when you come to figure it out the high-grade seed is the cheapest. Take for example this case. If clover seed is 99.5 per cent pure and germinates 98 per cent and sells for \$12.00 per bushel there would be 58½ pounds of good live seeds in a bushel which would cost 20½¢ per pound.

If, on the other hand, seed that is 97 per cent pure and germinates 80 per cent costs \$11.00 per bushel, there would be 46.2 pounds of good seed which would cost 24¢ per pound.



Cutting Alfalfa

Alfalfa. We need not say that every farm should have a field of alfalfa. Everyone knows it. Nevertheless, a good many farms are still without alfalfa simply because it is a little extra work to get a field started. But it is really no more work to seed land with alfalfa than to put in oats, and the oats has to be sown every year, while alfalfa will last for 8 or 10 years. We feed 15 horses on alfalfa the year around. They get no other hay. We find that a ton of alfalfa will keep a horse in much better condition for 150 days than a ton of timothy will for 100 days, and the alfalfa costs less. If you must raise timothy, sell it and find alfalfa. Your farm will be richer and your stock will do better and you will have more money.

GET NORTHERN GROWN SEED. For the northern states it is important to use alfalfa seed that is of a hardy strain. There is no better proof that a strain is hardy than that it was grown in Montana or North Dakota where the winters are very severe, the ground freezing 6 to 8 feet deep. Alfalfa seed raised under these conditions must be of the hardiest strain and will stand the most trying conditions to be met with anywhere. There is a large amount of alfalfa seed grown in Kansas, Nebraska and Utah and farther south. This seed looks larger and plumper than the northern grown and can be bought at a considerably lower price. If good looking alfalfa seed is offered at a low price it is almost surely southern grown, or contains dodder.

CULTURE OF ALFALFA. The seed may be sown either in the spring or in August. The ground should be very thoroughly prepared and should receive a dressing of about 1000 pounds lime per acre. Sow 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre, depending on the quality of seed and how well the land is prepared. For August seeding plow the land early, (this is important), and keep it well worked and free from weeds until the seed is sown. If no alfalfa has ever been grown on the land before it is advisable to inoculate the seed with the bacteria which is necessary to this plant. See "Mulford Cultures" described on page 60. For spring seeding prepare the land as for oats or barley and drill in about 1 bushel barley per acre, sowing the alfalfa on the drilled land and roll it if dry. Cut the barley for hay when it heads out and before it gets ripe.

Montana Alfalfa Seed, (99.92 per cent pure). We have alfalfa seed grown in Montana. This lot of seed is exceptionally fine for northern grown seed; it is 99.92 per cent pure; that is, in 1000 seeds there is only 1 weed seed. Much of the seed sold is only 98 per cent pure. Such seed would contain 20 weed seeds per 1000, or twenty times as many as the seed we offer. This northern grown seed is much safer to use in the North than seed grown farther south. Alfalfa from southern grown seed is apt

to winter-kill the first season. It does not pay to run the risk for the sake of saving a dollar or two on the seed. Price. Lb. 35¢; pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.50; bu. (60 lbs.) \$13.80.

GRIMM ALFALFA. A great deal is said nowadays about the so-called Grimm Alfalfa. It is supposed to be a variety having shorter and more branching roots and these less likely to be thrown out of the ground by frost. To see if there was any advantage in the Grimm variety for the eastern states we procured in 1914 some seed from the original introducer in Minnesota and sowed it on half a field, using our regular Montana seed of the common variety on the other half. As far as we can see there is absolutely no difference in the two sides of the field. No one could tell without referring to the stakes where one left off or the other commenced. Possibly for some localities the Grimm may have some advantages, but we cannot recommend it from our own experience. For those who wish to try the variety we offer some seed procured from a very reliable grower in Minnesota. Price. Single lb. 80¢; 10 lbs. or more at 70¢ per lb.

ALSIKE CLOVER. Grows well on low, wet land, where Red Clover will not do well. For heavy or wet land it is a good plan to mix Alsike and Red Clover, using about half as much Alsike as Red. There is a great difference in grades of this seed. Low grades contain as much as 50 per cent impurities and dead seed. The seed we offer is 99.60 per cent pure. Lb. 30¢; pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.50; bu. about \$13.00. Please write us for prices when ready to buy.

CRIMSON CLOVER. Used very extensively for plowing under to enrich the land and as a cover crop. It is usually sown in August, and will make a good growth before winter. Should be sown on all bare pieces of ground in August and September. Extra fine seed. Pk. \$2.50; bu. \$9.00.

RED CLOVER, Medium. This is the common Red Clover so extensively grown. We can furnish the highest grade of seed free from dodder, and over 99.70 per cent pure. We shall be glad to send sample and quote lowest possible price at any time. This high grade seed costs but little more than seed of ordinary quality and is worth very much more. Lb. 30¢; pk. about \$3.50; bu. about \$13.00.

RED CLOVER, Mammoth. Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. This variety grows larger and coarser than the Medium and is not as valuable for hay. Most dealers sell Medium and Mammoth Red Clover seed out of the same bag, so it is rather difficult to get any pure seed of the Mammoth. We buy only seed that is guaranteed by the grower to be pure and genuine Mammoth, the price of which will be quoted by letter at any time. Pk. about \$3.75; bu. about \$14.00.

TIMOTHY. One of the most valuable grasses for hay and pasture. Sow 6 quarts or 9 pounds of seed per acre. We can furnish choicest re-cleaned seed at the market price. Please write us for sample and price, stating about how much seed will be needed. **PK. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.** Price variable.

TIMOTHY and ALSIKE Mixed. This seed is composed of 10 pounds of Alsike and 90 pounds Timothy. Both first-class pure seeds. This makes an excellent mixture for hay and is much cheaper than if the seed were bought separate. **PK. \$1.00; bu. (45 lbs.) \$3.75.**

NOTE. The prices quoted above for Clover and Timothy seed are about what the seed is worth now (January 1, 1917). The market price of seed may change very much before spring. Please write for samples and prices when you are ready to buy. Our prices are always low for the high quality of seed we handle.

WHITE CLOVER. Used principally for lawns and sheep pasture. **Per lb. 60c; 10 lbs. or more at 55c per lb.**

SWEET CLOVER, White Flowers. This clover will grow on rough, poor land where other grasses fail. We offer the true white flower variety. The culture is the same as for alfalfa. Hulled seed. **Lb. 30c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.50; bu. (60 lbs.) \$12.50.**

BROMUS INERMIS, or Awnless Brome Grass. A good grass for dry climates. Will make a strong growth on land too dry for other grasses to grow. Highest grade seed. **Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. at 16c per lb.; 50 lbs. or more at 15c per lb.**

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A desirable grass for pasture. It forms a heavy close sod and grows up quickly after being eaten or cut off. **Per lb. 10c; bu. (24 lbs.) \$1.90; \$7.75 per 100 lbs.**

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. An annual grass. Largely grown in the South, where it is used for hay and pasture and also for lawns. **Per lb. 10c; bu. (18 lbs.) \$1.75; \$8.00 per 100 lbs.**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. One of the best grasses for pasture and lawns. Does not grow tall enough to make large yields of hay. High grade seed, **20c lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.50; \$16.00 per 100 lbs.**

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. A more rapid grower than Kentucky Blue Grass and equally good for pasture, but not as suitable for lawns. This is an excellent pasture grass for poor dry land and should be more largely used for this purpose. Fancy high grade seed, **15c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$1.75; \$11.50 per 100 lbs.**

MEADOW FESCUE, or English Blue Grass. Of great value for permanent pasture and for hay. Does best on strong land. Grows 2 feet high. Makes a finer and better quality of hay than Orchard grass. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. **Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. or more at 14c per lb.; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.**

SHEEP FESCUE. Makes a close, fine sod and is especially valuable for pasture on dry land. Also suitable for lawns. **Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. or more at 33c per lb.**

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A valuable grass for meadows and pasture. Does best on rather light soil but will grow well on heavier land. Starts very early in the spring and makes a rapid growth, and on this account should be included in all mixtures for pasture and hay on light soil. **Per lb. 25c; \$21.00 per 100 lbs. (25 lbs. at the 100 lb. price.)**

ORCHARD GRASS. A strong growing, rather coarse grass, good for pasture and hay. Starts very early in the spring. Highest grade seed. **25c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$3.00.**

RED TOP. Valuable for low land, as it is not injured by water. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and makes very good hay. Finest re-cleaned seed (weighing 32 pounds per bushel). **Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. or more 14c per lb.; \$13.00 per 100 lbs.** Unhulled seed (that is seed in the chaff) **per bu. of 14 lbs. \$1.40; \$8.50 per 100 lbs.** Price variable. Write for samples and price when ready to buy.

MIXED GRASSES FOR PASTURES AND HAY



The usual custom of sowing timothy and red clover for hay is all right when the land is to be left in grass only a year or two. If to be left longer some other grasses should be used, as red clover soon dies out and timothy does not afford a good second growth for pasture after the hay is cut.

When the land is to be pastured and not cut for hay, other kinds of grasses should be used, as those which produce the best crops of hay are not as well adapted for pasture as some other kinds which make a thick, close turf. Much better results could be obtained if people would use the kinds of grasses best suited to the purpose for which they are raised instead of using the same kinds for all purposes and all soils.

With these ideas in view we have made up mixtures of seeds of various grasses best suited to produce hay, and others to make permanent pasture. The seeds used are all of the very highest quality in every case.

The seed may be sown in the spring or in August or September. The quantity required for an acre depends on how well the soil is fitted and how rich it is. Poor land half fitted requires more seed than rich soil well prepared. For average conditions we recommend 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.

MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

To get a really good pasture that will last for many years it is necessary to sow grasses that will form a close, heavy turf and such as are not injured by close cropping and tramping of the animals. There are many grasses of this kind, some adapted to moist soil and others to high and dry land. Some start early in the spring and others continue growing late in the fall, so a considerable number of different kinds should be used.

We have made two different mixtures for pasture according to advice of best authorities on the subject. One mixture is

for land that is low and moist and the other contains grasses that succeed on high, dry soil.

The cost of using these grass seeds is more than to use timothy and other common kinds, but the results are so much better that it will pay to go to the extra expense of using the right kinds when seeding land that is to remain in pasture for at least four or five years.

MIXTURE No. 1, for dry soil. Composed of grasses best suited to make good pasture all through the season on dry soil. This mixture contains clover seeds (white and alsike) which should be omitted when sown in the fall later than the middle of August. We advise using 25 to 30 pounds of this mixture per acre. **20c per lb.; \$17.00 per 100 lbs.**

MIXTURE No. 2, for moist and heavy land. The grasses in this mixture do best on strong, heavy and moist soil, and most of them will stand being flooded with water part of time. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. **18c per lb.; \$15.50 per 100 lbs.**

MIXTURES FOR HAY

These mixtures are composed of such grasses as Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, English Rye Grass and other kinds that produce large crops of good hay and make a quick, strong growth after cutting and which can be pastured or cut again. These grasses will last for many years and give good crops if properly fertilized. Use 30 pounds of seed per acre.

MIXTURE No. 3. For high and dry soil; medium and light. **18c per lb.; \$16.00 per 100 lbs.**

MIXTURE No. 4. For moist, heavy and strong land. **17c per lb.; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.**



HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED. This mixture of grass seeds is composed of such kinds as make the closest and finest turf and which stand hot and dry weather best. These grasses will make a quick growth and cover the ground within a few weeks after sowing and form a permanent rich green turf. This mixture contains white clover which is one of the very best grasses to stand hot, dry weather, and will keep green through long periods of drought when other grasses turn brown if not constantly watered. If the clover is not wanted please so note on the order and it will be omitted. For renewing old lawns it is a good plan to stir the ground thoroughly with a rake or harrow so as to destroy moss and small weeds. Sow the seed, using about half the quantity as for first seeding, and roll the lawn.

HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED. Only the highest grade of seeds used in this mixture. Use about 1 pound or 1½ quarts for every 400 square feet of lawn. That is ¼ pound per 100 square feet. 1½ qts. 35c; pk. (6 lbs.) \$1.50; bu. (24 lbs.) \$5.00.

FOR SHADY LAWNS. Although no grass will grow on land that is entirely shaded during the whole day, the grasses in this mixture will thrive in places where ordinary kinds would die in a few months after seeding. Lh. 65c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.

INOCULATE YOUR ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES AND ALL OTHER LEGUME CROPS WITH

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Small Cost
Easy to Use

Large Returns
No Labor Expense

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and wornout fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to the soil and thus increase the yield of wheat, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

Mulford Cultures are prepared for

ALFALFA	COW PEAS	GARDEN PEAS
SWEET CLOVER	SOY BEANS	GARDEN BEANS
RED CLOVER	VETCH	LIMA BEANS
ALSIKE CLOVER	SWEET PEAS	

We carry in stock cultures for Alfalfa, Soy Beans, and Vetch. Others can be furnished in a few days, but their use is usually not necessary.

A trial package (enough for a small garden) of Mulford Culture for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas will be sent for 25c each.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the Mulford Cultures, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

PRICES: 5-Acre size\$5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre")

1-Acre size\$1.50

Garden Size (¼ acre)50

These prices include delivery.

FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST.



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical.

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

FLOWER SEEDS



We are raising more flower seeds every year and it is a pleasure to note that our customers are using more. Nothing adds so much to the attractiveness of grounds or a garden than some bright colored flowers.

If the right kind of flowers are grown, and if the seed is sown at the right time beautiful flowers can be grown in the garden from early spring to late in the fall.

The first spring flowers are Pansies. The seed should be sown in the spring or summer and the plants will flower during the fall and again very early in the spring, almost as soon as the snow is gone.

Forget-me-not also comes very early if the seed is sown the summer before.

Pyrethrum or Painted Daisy comes next producing graceful daisy-like flowers of many colors on long slender stems. The seed should be sown this summer for next season's bloom. The plants are hardy and will last for some years.

Sweet Williams flower early, and a bed of them is a mass of brilliant colors, especially if the newer and improved kinds are used. Sow the seed this summer.

Of the annual flowers the first to bloom from seed sown in the spring are Cornflower, or Bachelor's Button and Sweet Alyssum. Following these closely are many other charming flowers, such as Calliopsis, Larkspur, Marigold, Pinks, Sweet Peas, etc., and a host of autumn flowers of which the Aster is easily the queen.

From July to October the New Early-flowering Cosmos produce a most attractive display of flowers

on tall plants with fine feathery foliage. Seed sown in the open ground in May will produce plants that begin to flower in July, and continue with increasing profusion until killed by frost. No trouble at all to raise. The New Early-flowering varieties bring this charming flower within the reach of every one.

Hardy Perennial Flowers from Seed

Too many people object to waiting a year before getting results from the seed they sow. On this account many beautiful flowers that are of easy culture are neglected.

A good way to do is to raise plants of hardy flowers in some out-of-the-way place in the garden and in the late fall transplant them to the places where they are to grow. In this way the ground may be occupied with annual flowers all summer so there will be no waste of time and garden space.

In this catalogue the flowers that are hardy perennials are among the annuals in regular alphabetical order, and the fact that they are perennial is mentioned in the description.

Among the most desirable hardy flowers are: Hollyhocks, Gaillardia, Delphinium (Larkspur), Columbine, Hardy Poppies, Pyrethrum or "Painted Daisy," Sweet William, Forget-me-not, Campanula or Bell Flower, Foxglove, etc. All are perfectly hardy. We can furnish plants of many of these flowers which will bloom this season. See page 82.

Some hardy plants, like Chrysanthemums and Anemone do not come true from seed, so are propagated from cutting. We, therefore, offer plants only of these kinds, as seeds would not be satisfactory.

Directions for Culture

We have printed a little pamphlet on the culture of vegetables and flowers which we will send free of charge to anyone who orders seeds of us amounting to 50c or more, and who asks for it.

Harris' Flower Seeds Grow!

Everyone who has purchased flower seeds knows that many of them fail to germinate. This is often the fault of the gardener, but also many times it is due to poor seed.

The same care we take in testing vegetable seeds is also applied to flower seeds as well. Every lot is tested and none is sold that does not show good vitality. *You can depend upon Harris' flower seeds growing if given a chance.*

AGERATUM

Very pretty blue and white flowers growing on plants 8 to 10 inches high. Especially useful for beds and borders, as the plants are covered with flowers all summer. Blue, pkt. 5c; pure white, pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS

The plant grows 4 or 5 feet high and bears long tassel-like flowers of a deep red color. Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer.

SWEET ALYSSUM. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

LITTLE GEM. A dwarf variety, growing only 5 or 6 inches high, but the plant spreads out to a foot in diameter and is covered with compact spikes of white flowers all summer. To get the best results the plants should be thinned to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

ASTERS



New Lavender Rochester
Aster

Everyone knows asters, and most people who have any garden at all raise them. But many do not get the best varieties and give them the proper care to produce the largest and handsomest flowers.

We live in an "aster country" where asters grow to perfection, and where a large part of the seed used in this country is grown, so we are familiar with the best varieties and know what good asters are.

The seed we offer is largely of our own growing from the best flowers only, all "sports" and plants producing inferior blooms being pulled out.

To raise the best asters the seed should be sown in boxes or cold frames about April 1 and the plants set in the open ground about June 1. Very good flowers can also be obtained by sowing the seed in the open ground the last of April, and setting out the plants as soon as large enough. Each plant should have at least two square feet of space. That is, they should be set out 1½ feet apart each way, or in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row. This is as close as they should ever be set out to get the largest and handsomest flowers.

New Lavender Rochester. We never saw finer asters than those we raised of this variety. The flowers are unusually large, often 5 inches to 6 inches across, and the long narrow twisted petals form a deep fluffy mass nearly 3 inches through. The plants branch from the bottom and produce a remarkable number of flowers, often 12 to 15 large blooms on one plant. The color is a clear lavender with no purple shade. There is no finer aster of this color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 70c.

Rose Perfection. A beautiful new aster of a brilliant rose color. Probably the handsomest red aster yet produced. The flowers are large, very full with rather broad petals with a distinct "wborl" in the center. The plants grow 2 feet high and produce a great number of flowers. They bloom medium early coming on before the late kinds. Pkt. 12c; 3 pkts. 30c.

Peerless Pink. We regard this as one of the very best pink asters. The flowers are of very large size, of graceful form and carried on long stiff stems. The flowers are of good substance, so carry well when shipped or handled. The color is a soft delicate shade of pink, much like Semple's Pink Branching, but a little deeper. The flowers are also much like the Semple's, but larger. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 55c.

Crego Pink. The flowers are simply immense, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and are produced on strong stems often 2 feet long. They are also of beautiful form, with very long and gracefully curled petals, and are perfectly double, very few showing any yellow centers. The color is a very light shade of soft pink deepening as the flower opens. This is the largest aster we know of. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.75.

Crego White. Pure white flowers of very large size and fine form. One of the very finest white asters. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.75.

LAVERNER GEM. An early flowering aster of a pleasing shade of lavender. The flowers are large with long twisted petals, very full and double. The plant is of moderate growth, branching near the ground, and the flowers are borne on long, slender stems. This we think is the best early aster of this color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.

VIOLET KING. The "King" asters have narrow rolled petals which give the flowers a distinct appearance. The flowers are large, full and stand erect on long stems. Season, medium late. The Violet King is of a clear, light purple or violet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.



Peerless Pink Aster

SPECIAL OFFER. Four of the Best Asters. We will send one packet each of Peerless Pink, Crego White, Rochester Lavender and Royal Purple for 25c net. This will give a collection of the very finest asters of four distinct colors that are most desired.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF ASTERS MIXED. This mixture is composed of seed of Crego Pink, White Branching, Peerless Pink, Violet King, Rose King, Rochester Lavender and Royal Purple. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

ASTER PLANTS. We can furnish plants of the following varieties of asters (which are the best kinds) ready to set out about June 1. These plants will produce very handsome flowers in August:

CREGO PINK.
CREGO WHITE.
ROYAL PURPLE. Dark Purple.
PEERLESS PINK.
ROSE KING. Bright rose color.
VIOLET KING. Light purple or violet.
LAVENDER ROCHESTER. Pure lavender.
SEMPLE'S BRANCHING. Mixed colors.

These varieties include all the most desirable colors.

Price of Plants. 30c per doz.; 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.75.

Bachelor's Button or Cornflower

(*Centaurea cyanus*)

A very popular flower and one that everybody can have, as it is as easy to raise as a weed. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and bloom continuously.

New Double Blue We are pleased to be able to offer a real double blue cornflower or Bachelor's Button. The flowers of this new strain are very much larger than the old type and nearly all of them are double. These are really very charming flowers of a pretty shade of blue and are so easily raised that anyone can have them. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. Like the Double Blue but of various colors, including pink, white, lavender, etc. The flowers are nearly as large as the Double Blue, and are equally double. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM. Single flowers of a deep clear blue, and of large size. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

VICTORIA. A dwarf variety, growing only 8 inches high, and covered with dark blue flowers all summer. Very pretty for edges or borders. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

ROSE KING. Similar to the Violet King, except in color which is a deep rose—bright and glowing. One of the handsomest red asters. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

SEMPLE'S PINK BRANCHING. The flowers are large and of fine form, with long gracefully curled petals, and are of a beautiful shade of clear, light pink. They are borne on long, slender stems, so that they are very graceful when used as cut flowers for decorative purposes. The plants make a strong growth and produce great numbers of large, perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING, Mixed Colors. These asters are similar to the Pink Branching described above, except in color. We have a mixture of the best colors yet obtained in this class. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Late Branching Asters. The flowers are of a slightly different form from those of the Semple's Branching, the petals being broader and not so much incurved in the center. This class produces some of the very handsomest asters and the plants are strong and healthy, producing a great profusion of beautiful large flowers from August until late in the autumn.

White. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Rose. A very handsome rose-colored aster, of fine form and charming shade of bright red. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Mixed Colors. Of many different colors, pink, rose, crimson, lavender and purple. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Royal Purple. The flowers are of large size perfectly double with incurved petals, and of a deep shade of royal purple. Blooms quite early and has long graceful stems. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

OSTRICH PLUME, Terra Cotta. A very unique and charming aster having long twisted petals. The flowers are large and of a beautiful shade of salmon pink, a color not often seen in asters. Everyone should have some of this variety. Pkt. 10c.



New Double Blue Cornflower

BALLOON VINE

A rapid growing vine with white flowers, followed by seed vessels resembling small balloons. Sow in May. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAMS

These charming flowers can be easily grown in the open ground, and will flower abundantly early in the summer. To get best results the plants should be thinned out to a foot apart.



Castor Oil Beans (Ricinus)

CANDYTUFT

Candytuft is a very hardy plant, easily grown, and flowers all summer. It is a universal favorite, and is used for beds, borders, pots, etc.

EMPRESS. An improved variety producing very long spikes of bloom resembling a white hyacinth. This is certainly the finest white candytuft. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

DUNNETT'S CRIMSON. Flowers of a light shade of red. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

WHITE ROCKET. Large spikes of pure white flowers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

WHITE, SWEET SCENTED. The well known sweet-scented candytuft. Small flowers and blooms late. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 20c.

MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the pink, purple and white varieties. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL, White (Sempervirens). Hardy candytuft that will last for years and bloom very early in the spring before other flowers have started. The flowers are larger than the annual kinds, and are very handsome. Very useful for borders and also largely used in cemeteries. Perfectly hardy. Pkt. 10c.

CANNAS

The seed should be sown in a box or pots in February or March, and the plants set out when danger of frost is past.

CANNA SEED. The handsomest named varieties of cannas can only be grown from bulbs, but some very nice ones can be raised from seed. We offer seed of the large flowering French cannas, which are by far the finest cannas grown. Soak the seed in warm water for a few days before planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

CANNA BULBS. See page 80.

Double Camellia-Flowered. The flowers are very large and perfectly double, and grow so thickly on the stems that the plant resembles a mass of bloom from top to bottom. Our seed is of the very finest strain, producing perfectly double flowers of the best form and largest size. Mixed colors, pkt. 8c. Pure white, pkt. 10c.

ROSE FLOWERED. Large double flowers that look like small roses. The colors are pink deep red and pure white mixed. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN

(*Ricinus*)

A very effective plant for lawn decorations or screens. Plant the seed when the soil is warm and where the plants are to grow. It is well to put three or four seeds in a place and thin to one good plant.

CAMBODGENCIS. This is a most attractive and gorgeous variety. The plants grow rapidly, and the dark reddish-bronze leaves with large red veins present a most luxurious and striking appearance. When young the leaves and stems are reddish-brown, while the main stem is a lustrous black, producing a gorgeous effect. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

ZANZIBARIENSIS. The largest variety, often growing 12 feet tall with enormous leaves measuring over two feet across. The leaves are green, while the stalk, stem and veins of the leaves are red, brown and yellow, producing a gorgeous display of color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.



White Rocket Candytuft

CANTERBURY BELLS*(Campanula medium)*

An old favorite, very common in English gardens and now extensively grown in America. The plants grow 2 to 2½ feet high and are covered with pretty bell-shaped flowers of various colors. To get good flowering plants the seed should be sown in the summer and the plants set out in the fall where they are to grow and bloom the following summer.

SINGLE, Mixed Colors. The old-fashioned variety with single bell-shaped flowers. (See photograph.) Pkt. 5c.

"CUP AND SAUCER" (C. calyanthema). Very large flowers with "saucers" 3 or 4 inches in diameter which add much to their beauty. Mixed colors, blue, white and pink. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

CALLIOPSIS

One of the most charming and attractive of annual flowers easily grown and producing an abundance of flowers all through the summer and autumn.

GOLDEN WAVE. A most attractive and beautiful flower. The plants grow about 15 inches high, and are covered with bright golden yellow cup-shaped flowers with maroon centers. A row or bed of these plants with their long, graceful stems and bright foliage, in contrast with the bright color of the flowers, presents a most pleasing sight. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

BICOLOR. The plants grow two feet tall and produce a profusion of bright-colored flowers about an inch in diameter, of every shade of yellow, brown and maroon, on long, graceful stems. Very easily raised and will flower all summer. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CALENDULA

A very charming flower, belonging to the Marigold family and cultivated in the same way. The plants are not injured by light frost and continue to flower very late in the fall.

LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERED METEOR. A beautiful variety with large, golden-yellow flowers, having each petal striped with orange. The flowers are perfectly double, often three inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CENTAUREA or SWEET SULTON

The improved large flowering Sweet Sulton (*Centaurea Imperialis*) are much handsomer flowers than the old Sweet Sulton of by-gone days. They are very easily raised and should be better known.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS. These beautiful flowers often grow two inches in diameter, and have long, graceful stems. The plant is a vigorous grower and blooms for a long time. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in July, and they will continue to flower until fall. A light frost does not injure them. The flowers are pure white, lavender and lavender and white. These centaureas are certainly a great addition to our hardy annual flowers, and we are sure they will please all who raise them. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS. See Bachelor's Button, page 63.

CAMPANULA or BELL-FLOWERS

The Bell-Flowers belong to the same family as Canterbury Bells, but are more graceful and the plant is perfectly hardy and will last for several years. They will flower the first season if started early.

PERSICIFOLIA OR PEACH BELLS. One of the most beautiful varieties, grows 2 to 3 feet high and has large blue bell-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

PYRAMIDALIS, called "Chimney Bell-flower." Grows 4 to 5 feet tall with long stately spikes of large blue and white flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Canterbury Bells



Calliopsis



Campanula, "Peach Bells"



Centaurea Imperialis, Improved Sweet Sulton

COREOPSIS

Hardy perennial, with bright yellow flowers on long, graceful stems. The flowers will last a week after being picked and are therefore very useful for cut flowers. If sown early the plants will flower the first year, but very much better the second year, blooming from June until frost in the fall. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. The finest variety, with large flowers cut at the edges. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CLARKIA

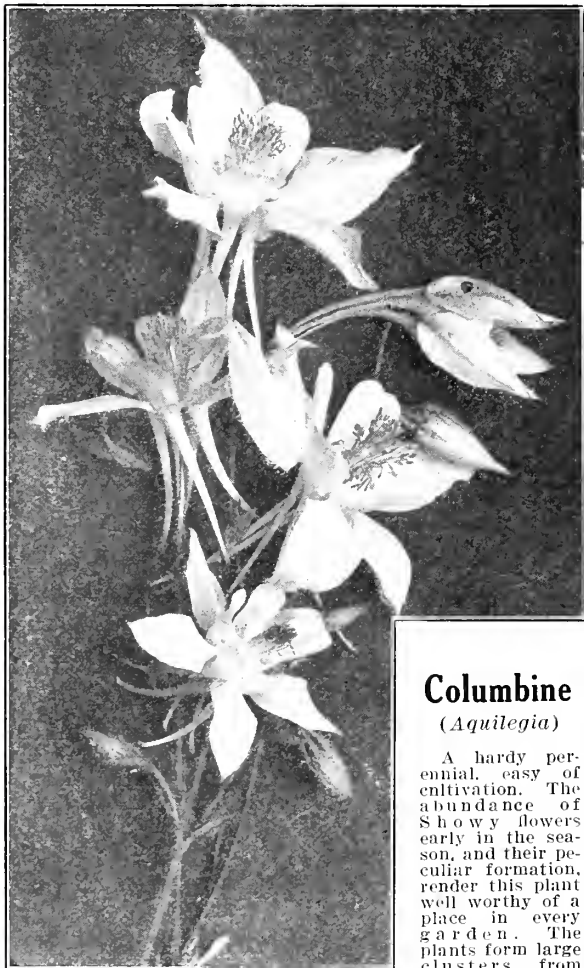
Plants 2 feet high and covered with long spikes of very pretty double flowers. These are graceful and ornamental plants and should be more generally grown. Easily raised from seed sown in the open ground in the spring.

Carmine Queen. A very attractive new variety of Clarkia that should be better known. The flowers are large, double and of a very pleasing shade of carmine pink. A much handsomer flower than any Clarkia we have seen before. The flowers are produced in sprays a foot long and make very useful and attractive cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

DOUBLE, MIXED COLORS. Pretty double flowers of various shades of pink, purple and lavender. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

COBEA SCANDENS

A very rapid-growing climber. From seed planted in the spring the vines will very often grow 30 feet before fall, producing large, bell-shaped flowers, of a deep violet blue color. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.



Columbine—Large-flowering Hybrid

slender stems about 1½ to 2 feet high. The plants do not flower the first season from seed, but will flower early the following summer and last for many years.

Columbine

(*Aquilegia*)

A hardy perennial, easy of cultivation. The abundance of Showy flowers early in the season, and their peculiar formation, render this plant well worthy of a place in every garden. The plants form large clusters, from which their graceful flowers stand on long,

COCKSCOMB

(*Celosia*)

Easily grown and very showy and brilliantly colored plants. Sow the seed in the open ground where the plants are to grow.

THOMPSON'S MAGNIFICENT. A very handsome variety that should be better known. The plants grow two to three feet high, and are covered with long, graceful plumes of most intense crimson, scarlet and yellow. There is no flower that will produce such a brilliant mass of colors as this. The plants are rapid growers and will flower from July until frost, and present a most attractive bit of color in any garden. We offer two colors separate. Crimson, pkt. 5c; Golden Yellow, pkt. 5c.

CARNATIONS

The largest and finest carnations can only be grown in green-houses, but the early flowering kinds described below produce very handsome flowers, and will bloom in the open ground during the late summer and fall if the seed is sown early in the spring in boxes placed in the house window and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is past. These carnations will flower until late in the fall and then may be taken up and will flower for a long time in the house.

New Giant Marguerite. A new and improved strain with very large flowers produced on longer stems than the older kinds. This is the finest carnation that can be raised in the open ground. Pure white, pkt. 10c. Mixed colors, pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

CARNATION PLANTS. We can furnish plants of the New Giant Marguerite at 40c per doz., postpaid.

Columbine—(Continued)

COERULEA. Flowers of the largest size and of a beautiful shade of violet blue, with white centers. One of the very handsomest single varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

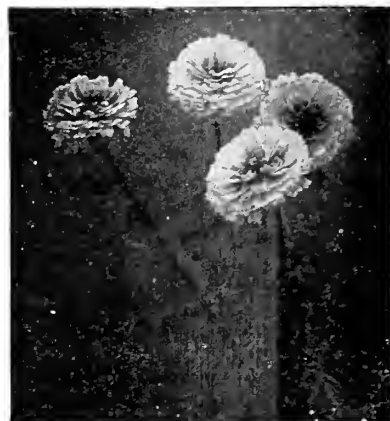
NEW LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS. Composed of some beautiful new long-spurred varieties with very large single flowers of various colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPUR STRAIN. A very choice selection of varieties with the longest spurs and most attractive colors. The long graceful spurs add greatly to the charm of these flowers. There are no finer Columbines grown. Pkt. 20c; 2 pkts. 35c.

DOUBLE, MIXED COLORS. The double-flowered kinds are not as large as the single varieties, and in our opinion are not as handsome. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Chrysanthemums

The annual chrysanthemums raised from seed are entirely different from the large Japanese varieties grown in green-houses. The annual kinds have small flowers of bright colors and fine dark green foliage. Very easily grown from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.



White Pearl Chrysanthemum (Photograph)

WHITE PEARL.

A very handsome annual chrysanthemum with pretty double white flowers, slightly yellow in the center. The plants grow three feet high and are covered with hundreds of flowers during the summer and fall. This is the finest variety we have seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DUNNETT'S NEW DOUBLE YELLOW. Medium sized double flowers much like the White Pearl, except in color, which is a pleasing shade of yellow. Flowers profusely from summer until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CORON, Double White. Very popular; almost perfectly double and continues in bloom very late in the season. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See plant department at the back of this catalogue.

New EARLY FLOWERING Cosmos

There is now no reason why every one who has a garden cannot raise Cosmos. People who have tried and failed to get any flowers need not be discouraged. The trouble was due to the strain of seed used. The old style Cosmos with large flowers did not bloom early enough for the short season in the North. The consequence was that no flowers appeared before frost.

We now have a strain that produces very large flowers and commences to bloom in July when the seed is sown in the open ground in May.

It is no trouble to raise these charming flowers if you get the right seed. Sow the seed in the garden and then thin out the plants to a foot or more apart, or transplant them as preferred. They will begin to flower very soon and continue to grow and produce a great profusion of bloom until killed by hard frosts.

The plants grow 4 to 5 feet high and make an excellent screen or a background for other flowers.

The flowers are very graceful and are especially useful for decorating.

The colors are pink, white, light red and deep red. The flowers often measure 3 inches across.

The seed we offer is of our own growing, and is the true early flowering strain. Produces much larger flowers than the older early flowering type. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.



New Early-Flowering Cosmos, Blooms from July to October

OTHER VARIETIES OF COSMOS.

MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS. The flowers of this improved cosmos grow very large, measuring three to four inches in diameter, and are of the most delicate colors, shading from pure white to deep red and purple. The plants grow from five to six feet high, and the flowers have long, graceful stems, and are most attractive and beautiful. In order to get them to flower early in the fall in this latitude the seed should be sown in pots or boxes in March and the plants set out in the open ground in May. The Early Flowering Cosmos described above is much better in every way for the North. Pkts. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

LADY LENOX. A new Mammoth cosmos with very large flowers of a charming shade of shell pink. Blooms late, so plants should be started early. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

DAHLIAS

Dahlias, especially the single varieties, can easily be raised from seed by sowing in a box or pot in February or March and transplanting into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year.

SINGLE DAHLIA. These are becoming very popular and fashionable flowers. Our seed is a mixture of the finest single varieties with largest flowers and best colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS. Seed saved from the largest and finest double dahlias, and will produce a high percentage of fine double flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

African "Golden-Orange" Daisy

(*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*)

A hardy annual flower recently discovered in Africa. It is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground and the flowers are quite unique. They resemble a field daisy in shape, but are of a bright orange yellow and have longer and narrower petals. The plants grow about a foot high and flower continuously during the late summer and fall. Orange yellow. Pkt. 10c.

NEW HYBRIDS. Various colors from light yellow to deep crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Delphinium or Hardy Larkspur

Very ornamental plants, producing long spikes of brilliant blue flowers. Easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground either in the spring or August and thinning the plants so that they stand two feet apart. Seed sown early in the spring will sometimes produce plants that flower in the fall. But to get good blooming plants the first year the seed should be sown in boxes in March, or earlier, and the seedlings transplanted to other boxes or "flats" when an inch high. Set the plants 3 or 4 inches apart and keep growing fast until the ground outside is ready. Set out 6 inches to a foot apart. Mark the best plants and transplant them the following spring where they can be left for years undisturbed.

SEMI-DWARF HYBRIDS. The spikes of flowers are often two feet long and the flowers are of beautiful shades of blue, ranging from light blue to the deepest indigo. The plants do not grow quite as tall as the old kinds, and have longer spikes of flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.

CHINESE (Sinense). Very large gentian-blue flowers on stems 18 inches to 2 feet high. Blooms the first season if sown early. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

ANNUAL VARIETIES OF DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur, page 70.

Shasta Daisy

This new daisy originated in California and has met with great popularity. Flowers are like the wild Marguerites, but very much larger, often measuring four inches across, and are produced well above the plant on long graceful stems 1 to 2 feet in length, making very handsome flowers for vases and decorations.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in the spring good large plants will be obtained for flowering the following year.

ALASKA. A much improved variety of Shasta Daisy with very long overlapping petals of the purest white. Well grown flowers are often 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

For plants, see plant department at the back of this catalogue.



Japan Pinks, Double and Single

Dianthus or Pinks

There are few annual flowers that will produce such a brilliant display of color for so long a time as the various varieties of dianthus. Seed sown in the spring produces a beautiful display of flowers from July to November. If the plants are given some light protection they will live over winter and flower very early the following spring.

DOUBLE JAPAN PINK (*Dianthus Heddegi*). Remarkably large and double, and of brilliant colors. The flowers are as large as the finest carnations. The plants flower all through the late summer and fall and produce their gorgeous colored flowers in great profusion. Our strain of these pinks is very fine. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

FIREBALL. A very handsome Double Japan Pink of a clear, pure, brilliant scarlet, with no purple shade. The flowers are large and double, and resemble a fine bright red carnation. They not only make a brilliant show on the plant but they are very handsome as cut flowers. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

DOUBLE FRINGED (*D. laciniatus*). This is a beautiful variety of the Double Japan Pinks. The petals of the flowers are fringed at the edges and the flowers are very large and of many beautiful colors. We consider this the handsomest variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 80c.

DOUBLE CHINESE PINK (*D. chinensis*). Flowers very double and produced in clusters. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

SINGLE DIANTHUS. The single flowering dianthus makes a most brilliant show of color in the garden. They flower continuously through the summer and fall, and a bed or border of them is very attractive. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

Hardy Grass or Spice Pinks

When once started these pinks will last for years and flower in the spring and early summer.

Dwarf Double Pinks. These are the old-fashioned "Grass Pinks," but are larger and of better colors than the old kind. The flowers are very double and of a rich spicy fragrance. The plants grow about a foot high and produce a great many flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Cyclops Pink. The flowers are single and semi-double and borne in great profusion from May until frost, after the plant is established; and if the seed is sown early in boxes or hotbed, they will flower the first season. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and are valuable for hedging as well as cutting. The flowers are of beautiful shades of red and deep pink and are very fragrant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Eschscholtzia or California Poppy

A very ornamental trailing plant with silvery leaves and large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The plants spread over the ground two feet or more and their flowers stand above the leaves in great profusion. Very easily raised and will bloom from July to October.

GOLDEN WEST. Large, bright yellow flowers. The flowers are larger and handsomer than the old yellow variety. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CARMINE KING. The most beautifully colored variety. The large flowers are of a charming shade yellow tinted with carmine or rose color on both sides of the petals. This is a new kind that will please all who raise it. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

MIXED COLORS. Composed of the best and brightest-colored varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Bush Eschscholtzia or Santa Barbara Poppy

(*Hunnemannia fumariaefolia*)

A really remarkable new flower. The plant grows in a bush form two feet high and is covered with large yellow cup-shaped poppies 3 to 4 inches across. Seed sown in May will produce plants that flower from August until late in the fall. Thin the plants to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



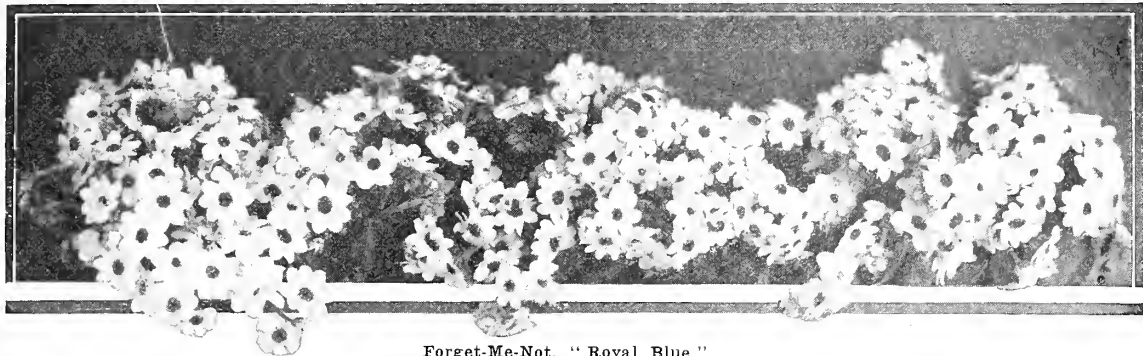
California Poppies (Eschscholtzia)

Everlastings

(*Helichrysum Monstrosum*)

These annual Everlastings are easily grown and bloom profusely in September and October. If the flowers are picked when they are but half open they will last for a year or more. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

MIXED COLORS. A collection of the handsomest colors, from pure white to deep red. Flowers large and double. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



Forget-Me-Not, "Royal Blue"
FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*)

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed. It does best in a moist, partly shaded situation. Flowers the first season if sown early, and will live over winter if given a covering of leaves or other light protection, and will last for a number of years. The seed may be sown in early spring or during the summer.

PALUSTRIS. The true Forget-Me-Not. Charming blue flowers with white centers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

ROYAL BLUE. A beautiful new variety of Alpine Forget-Me-Not with very large flowers of a deep blue—a richer color than other kinds. A fine variety for pot culture as well as the open ground. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 23c.

MIXED COLORS. Composed of Alpine varieties of various colors, including white, pink and different shades of blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Foxglove

FOXGLOVE
(*Digitalis*)

A hardy perennial, very easily grown and the spikes of flowers are stately and beautiful. Sow the seed in the spring and thin out or transplant to a foot or more apart. Foxglove is especially handsome when planted along a wall or fence, or as a background for other flowers. Does well in partial shade. The plants will last for years without any protection.

GLOXINIOIDES.

The handsomest variety, with very large gloxinia-like flowers. We offer this variety in both pure white and mixed colors.

White. The most pleasing color; the large white flowers stand out in marked contrast to the green foliage. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 15c.

Mixed Colors. All the best colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Foxglove Plant.
See page 82.

Gaillardia

The Gaillardias are very showy flowers and easily raised. They are of two distinct types. The single varieties are perennials, and do not reach perfection until the second year. The double variety is an annual, and flowers the first season only. The seed can be sown in the open ground, and the plants should be thinned from eight to ten inches apart.

SINGLE GAILLARDIAS (*Grandiflora*). Very large and showy, red flowers bordered with deep yellow. The flowers grow on stems two feet long and are often 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE GAILLARDIAS (*Picta Lorenzana*). Entirely different from the single variety. The flowers are smaller and they bloom two months after sowing the seed. A very

handsome double red and yellow flower that makes a pretty show of color in the garden and through the late summer and autumn. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



Double Gaillardia

Gourds

Cultivation similar to squash. The vines can be allowed to run on the ground, but gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor, or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms and colors that a collection of gourds is exceedingly interesting.

DIPPER GOURDS. The fruit at one end is long and slim and bulges at the other end so it can be used for dippers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

JAPANESE NEST EGG. Fruit white, resembling an egg in size and shape. Does not crack and is not injured by ordinary heat and cold. A vigorous grower and a decidedly ornamental climber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

MIXED SMALL SORTS. A mixture of a large number of small ornamental sorts imported from Germany. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

HELIOTROPE

This deliciously fragrant flower can be easily raised by sowing the seed in a box in the house in March, and setting the plants out in the garden in May, and they will flower from July to October.

LARGE-FLOWERING (Lemoine's Giant). Blooms early and the flowers are of the largest size, nearly double the size of the common variety. The plants grow two feet high. The colors of the flowers range from pure white to deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

PLANTS. We can furnish Heliotrope plants that will flower early. By mail, 60c per doz.

HOLLYHOCKS

The seed may be sown in the spring or in July or August and the plants will then flower early in the following year. They are perfectly hardy. The plants can be transplanted, and the best time to do this is in the fall.

Chater's Superb. A magnificent strain of hollyhocks. The flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double, and grow close together on the stem, forming a mass of the most beautiful flowers equal to camellias. These are undoubtedly the finest double hollyhocks grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

For plants, see page 82.

Annual Hollyhocks. Bloom in August from seed sown in the spring. The seed of these new hollyhocks may be sown in the spring (May), and the plants will bloom in August, or if earlier flowers are desired the seed may be started in the house in March and the plants set out where they are to grow when the weather is warm. The flowers are double, semi-double and single, and are of very attractive colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

KOCHIA or SUMMER CYPRESS

A very ornamental plant which forms round bushes 1½ to 2 feet high, with feathery light green leaves, changing in the fall to bright red, so that the whole plant looks like a ball of fire. These little bushes are very pretty at all stages of growth and are especially attractive in the fall. Very easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. Thin the plants so they stand 2 feet apart.

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

KUDZU VINE

(*Pueraria thunbergiana*)

A hardy perennial vine of remarkably rapid growth, and valuable for covering arbors, old trees, verandas, etc. The foliage is luxuriant and handsome and the flowers are bright purple, of small size and produced in clusters.

The seed may be sown in the spring and the vines will grow 10 or 20 feet the first season, dying down in the winter, and the next season will grow 40 feet or more. Pkt. 10c.



Double African Marigold



Larkspur

LARKSPUR

(*Delphinium ajacis*)

Many people do not know that beautiful double-flowered Larkspur of many shades of colors can be easily raised from seed sown in the open ground and will flower from the first of August until late in the fall.

There are few hardy annual flowers that equal these Larkspurs, either for charming effects in the garden or for cut flowers.

Hyacinth-Flowered, Mixed Colors. The spikes of flowers resemble large hyacinths. The flowers are double and the spikes of bloom are 8 to 10 inches long. The colors include white, light pink, rose, lilac, light blue and deep blue. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

FALL BRANCHING, Lustrous Carmine or Newport Pink. The spikes of flowers are often a foot or more in length and stand 3 to 4 feet high when well grown. The flowers are double and of a pleasing deep pink shaded with rose. A very graceful and charming flower both in the garden and for decorating. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 20c.

TALL BRANCHING, Mixed Colors. Composed of many shades of blue, pink, purple, etc., besides the "Lustrous Carmine" described above. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

PERENNIAL, or Hardy Larkspur. See Delphinium, page 67.

MARIGOLDS

Marigolds are very easily grown, and are among our most satisfactory annual flowers.

There are two distinct classes of marigolds. The French varieties grow 1 to 1½ feet high, and have small brightly colored flowers, while the African Marigolds have much larger flowers, and grow two to three feet tall.

GOLD STRIPED. A double French dwarf variety. Plants grow 15 inches high, and are covered with bright-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. The petals are a beautiful red brown, margined with bright yellow, producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE AFRICAN QUILLED. Plants grow from two to three feet high. Flowers very large, measuring from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly doubled and with quilled petals. We offer two distinct colors, light yellow and orange, mixed. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE FRENCH. Plants grow about two feet high. The flowers are two inches across, perfectly double and of rich colors, orange, brown and yellow, mixed. The plants are covered from the ground to the top with these pretty bright-colored flowers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

MORNING GLORY

Morning Glories make a very rapid growth and produce vines 10 to 15 feet high during the summer from seed sown in the spring.

MIXED COLORS. Very hardy and vigorous vine, growing with great rapidity and covered with large, handsome flowers of many colors and markings. May be used to cover fences, walls or outbuildings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c.

NEW JAPANESE. The Japanese have made wonderful improvements in the morning glory. The new Japanese varieties are of large size, and the colors and markings are of remarkable beauty. The foliage is also very ornamental, being variegated, striped and marked with different shades of green and white. The vines are not of as vigorous growth as the common morning glory, and require extra care. Our seed is of a very fine strain, comprising many plants with variegated leaves and flowers of the largest size and most attractive colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

MALLOW (Lavatera)

The annual mallow is a charming plant, growing 3 feet high and covered all summer with large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The colors are white, pink and red. Very easily grown by sowing the seed where the plants are to remain and thinning to a foot apart. They do not bear transplanting.

MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Marvel of Peru, or Four O'Clocks

An old-fashioned flower that is still popular. They grow anywhere and bloom continuously all summer, each plant producing hundreds of large flowers, the colors being yellow, white, red, and striped. The plant grows 2 feet tall and the flowers somewhat resemble morning glories.

Sow the seed in the open ground and thin out the plants to a foot apart. Useful to grow by the side of walls and fences.

MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

MIGNONETTE

ALLEN'S DEFIANCE. This improved variety has magnificent long spikes of flowers which under favorable circumstances sometimes grow over a foot long, and will last a long time after cutting. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

MACHET. The plants are of a dwarf habit and produce an abundance of very large spikes of flowers, being three times as large as the common kind, and continue in flower much longer. We highly recommend it for house or outdoor culture. The flowers are of a red tinge and the fragrance is delicious. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

Goliath. A new variety with immense spikes of flowers and very luxuriant foliage. The florets are unusually large and clustered thickly along the stem and are of a bright red color, which produces a very pleasing effect. The fragrance is powerful and delicious. Undoubtedly one of the very best varieties for house culture or open ground. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Flowers of a golden yellow hue, large and compact. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

SWEET MIGNONETTE. Very fragrant; largely grown for bees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

NASTURTIUMS

There is no flower more easily raised than nasturtiums, and they are so graceful and of such beautiful colors that they are more largely grown than almost any other annual flower. They are beautiful in beds and borders, and are also largely grown in hanging baskets and boxes outside of windows and on balconies, and for trailing on trellises. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in this latitude.

LOBB'S IMPROVED NASTURTIUMS. The vines do not grow so long and rank as the common tall nasturtiums, which often entirely hide the flowers, but are covered with a mass of the most brilliant colored flowers of very graceful form. A row or bed of these nasturtiums is unsurpassed for beauty and attractiveness, and will be found a constant source of pleasure. They are among the finest nasturtiums for growing in boxes or baskets, as well as for outdoor culture. Our seed includes the finest varieties, ranging in colors from very dark red to the lightest yellow. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

MADAME GUNTER'S HYBRIDS. These are new and charming varieties of Lobb's Nasturtiums, which were selected especially for the beauty and variety of their coloring and size of the flowers. The colors are more varied and more attractive than those of other nasturtiums, and the flowers are of the largest size. The foliage is also colored in many instances, which adds to their charm in no small degree. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.30.

TALL NASTURTIUMS. Very vigorous vines growing 10 to 15 feet long if given support on which to climb; flowers of the largest size and beautiful colors. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

Selected Named Varieties. of Tall Nasturtiums. We offer some new kinds that we have found to be very fine. They have much larger flowers than the old type.

BRILLIANT. Glowing scarlet flowers and dark-leaved vines. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

CHAMELEON. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully marked and colored with various shades of red and yellow combined in the most attractive way. Flowers marked in two or three different ways will often be found on the same plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

VESUVIOUS. Large, deep salmon-pink flowers, and reddish foliage; very handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

MIDNIGHT. Flowers of a deep, rich red brown. The darkest red of all nasturtiums. The large size of the flowers and their rich colorings make them most desirable and attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

RUDOLPH VIRCHOU. A very handsome rose pink of a bright and rich hue. It is much the finest pink variety we have seen, and should be in every collection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c.

SPITFIRE. Brilliant scarlet flowers. Very bright and pleasing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one packet each of the above five named varieties of nasturtiums for 20c net, or one ounce of each for 55c.

New Variegated-Leaved Tall Nasturtiums.

A new race of nasturtiums with leaves striped and marbled with white and light green on a deep green ground, which gives the vines a very ornamental effect even without the brilliant colored flowers which of course add greatly to their beauty. The flowers are large and of many bright and pleasing colors, ranging from light yellow and pink to deep red and gold. The seed we offer includes all the best varieties in this class. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.



Lobb's Nasturtiums

Dwarf or "Tom Thumb" Nasturtium

These varieties grow only about a foot high and have flowers nearly as large as the tall growing kinds.

DWARF, Mixed Colors. A mixture of the best colors in the dwarf class with green foliage. The colors are of every shade of yellow, red and pink, and the plants are very ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS. A new variety with ornamental foliage, the leaves being mottled and veined with white. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and scarlet. Very useful for borders, as the plants are quite ornamental even when not in flower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

NICOTIANA

This is a handsome annual flower, easily raised from seed sown in the open ground. Plants grow about two feet high and flower from August until frost.

AFFINIS. Long trumpet-shaped white flowers with a delicate and delicious fragrance. Pkt. 5c.

SANDERAE. A new variety, with bright carmine red flowers. The plant grows two feet tall and of a bushy form, completely covered with large, bright red flowers, being much more prolific of bloom than the old variety. Everyone should raise a few plants of this charming new flower. Pkt. 10c.

SANDERAE HYBRIDS. These new hybrids of Nicotiana Sanderæ have flowers of various colors, ranging from light pink to purple and bright red. Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-a-bush)

Very pretty annual, growing 1 to 1½ feet high with fine narrow leaves among which grow large double flowers with fringed edges. Easily grown by sowing the seed in the open ground. Thin the plants to a foot apart, as they grow in a bush form.

DOUBLE MIXED (Dasmascena). Large double flowers, blue and white. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

MISS JEKYLL. A greatly improved large-flowering variety with light blue flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

PORTULACA

Often called "Sun Plant," as it loves a warm, sunny place in the garden. Does best on rich loam and sandy soil. The plants run freely but grow only a few inches high and are covered with bright colored flowers all summer.

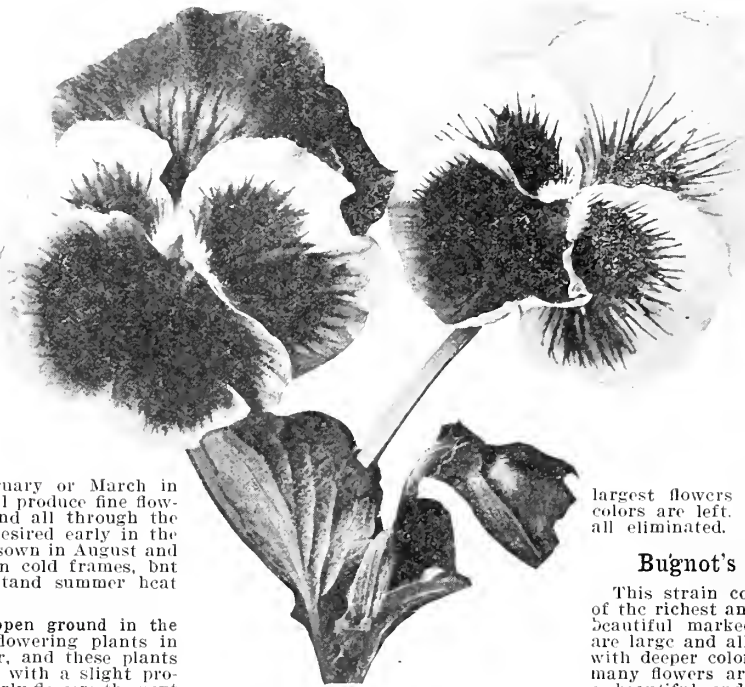
DOUBLE, ROSE-FLOWERED. The finest of all portulacas. The flowers are double and resemble a small rose. Our seed is the very finest obtainable, and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

SINGLE, MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the largest and most brilliantly colored single varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 12c; oz. 35c.

PANSIES

Seed sown in February or March in boxes in the house will produce fine flowers all the summer and all through the fall. If flowers are desired early in the spring seed should be sown in August and the plants wintered in cold frames, but such plants do not stand summer heat well.

Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in August and September, and these plants may be wintered over with a slight protection of leaves for early flowers the next spring. For Pansy Plants, see next page.



Johnson's Giant Pansies

largest flowers and the most desirable colors are left. The common colors are all eliminated. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

Bugnot's Superb Pansies.

This strain comprises a great variety of the richest and rarest colors and most beautiful marked pansies. The flowers are large and all five petals are blotched with deeper color than on the edges, and many flowers are veined and marked in a beautiful and interesting way. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 85c.

Johnson's Giant. (See colored photograph on the cover.) These pansies have been selected with the greatest care from plants that produced the very largest flowers, often 2½ inches across, and of the most beautiful and rare colors, and have waved or ruffled petals. We are sure our customers will be pleased with these pansies. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

Masterpiece or Giant Ruffled Pansies. A strain of pansies with waved or ruffled petals, which give the flowers an unusual and handsome appearance. The flowers are of the largest size and beautiful colors, and the frilled or ruffled petals add greatly to their beauty. The plant is of strong growth and stands well in hot weather. Pkt. 12c; ¼ oz. 60c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

Empress. This new strain comes from England and is considered there the "last word" in pansies. They have been selected and reselected until only the very

Trimardeau or Giant Pansies. These are among the largest pansies grown. The flowers are of good colors and of good form, and the plants make a vigorous growth and flower continuously. A very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSIES. This class comprises some of the most interesting and attractive pansies, the flowers being striped and marked with a great variety of colors, making them very interesting and beautiful. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Harris' Special Mixture. This mixture is composed of many of the best named varieties all with very large flowers and of the best colors. These are really very fine pansies, and will be found most satisfactory. Pkt. 12c; ¼ oz. 45c; ¼ oz. 85c.

Orchid-Flowered Pansies. A very unique and beautiful class of pansies, distinguished particularly for their delicate and beautiful coloring and peculiar form. The flowers are of medium size and of distinct shape, the two upper petals being elongated and stand upright, and they are beautifully veined with darker shades on light ground colors. All lovers of pansies should try this new class. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Fairy Queen. A beautiful sky blue pansy edged with pure white. A most charming variety and one that flowers most profusely. Everyone should have at least a few plants of this variety, as the color is an unusually handsome shade of violet blue. Pkt. 10c.

Snowflake. A snow white pansy with flowers of the largest size and handsomest form. The finest white pansy we have seen. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN YELLOW PANSY. This is a beautiful pure yellow pansy, of large size and very handsome. Everyone should have a few plants of this variety. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED COLORS. A good mixture of nice pansies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; ½ oz. 60c.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one packet each of Johnson's Giant, Masterpiece and Fairy Queen Pansies for 25c net; or these three and also one packet Orchid-Flowered for 30c. net.

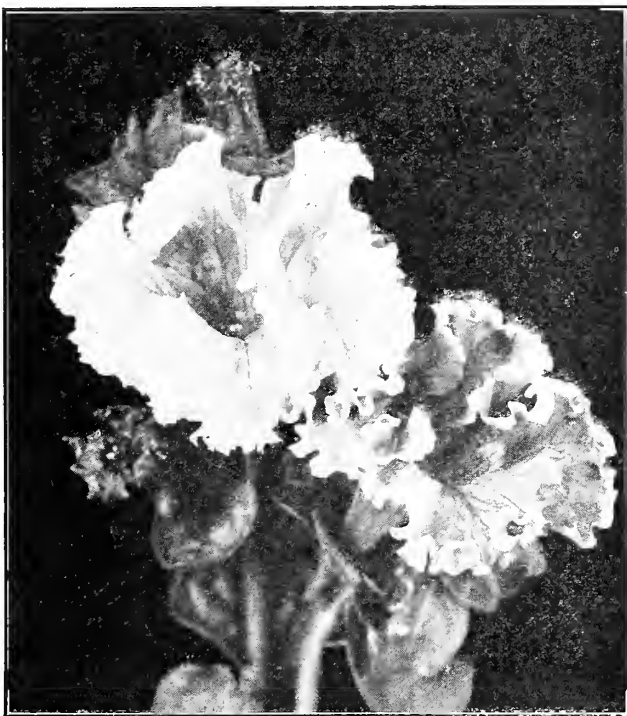
Pansy Plants. Our Pansy Plants are grown from seed sown in February, and are much superior for summer flowering to plants wintered over and sold while in flower in the spring. Such plants flower well for a few weeks but will not stand hot weather. Our plants will bloom through the summer and fall. Plants ready May 15. The only variety we raise is Johnson's Giant—the very finest pansies we know of. 35c per doz.; 100 plants \$2.50.

PETUNIAS

There are few flowers that give such a constant display of bright colors as the Petunia. They start to flower early in the summer and are constantly in bloom until fall. The improved large-flowering kinds are really beautiful flowers and are well worth the little extra trouble to raise.

Ruffled Giants. (See photograph.) These are the most beautiful single petunias we have grown. The flowers are large, 3 to 4 inches across, with beautifully fringed and ruffled edges. The colors are delicate pink, rose, white, lavender, etc., beautifully veined and blotched with many different shades of color. Each plant will cover a space 2 feet across and produce a wonderful display of flowers for months. Pkt. 20c; 300 seeds 50c.

Harris' Perfection Double. These new double petunias are a wonderful improvement over all other double petunias that we have ever seen grown from seed. From the old



Petunia, Ruffled Giants

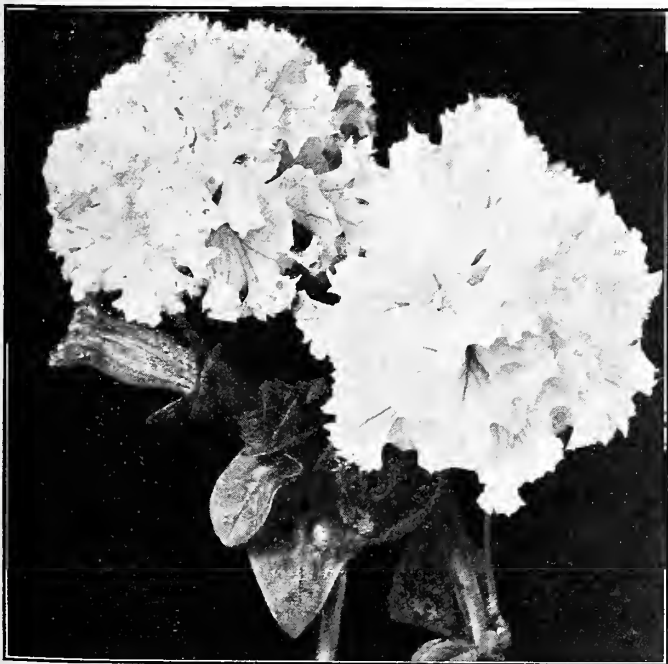
strains it was rare to get more than 35 or 40 per cent of the plants that produce double flowers. Seed of Harris' Perfection gives 80 to 90 per cent double flowers like those shown in the photograph. The flowers are very large and of pleasing colors, white and clear pinks predominating. All are beautifully veined.

Those who have had trouble raising double petunias should try this new strain. Sow the seed in a box in very fine soil. The half inch on top should be put through a fine sieve. Sow the seed on the surface and sprinkle lightly. Do not cover the seed. Sprinkle lightly every day. These directions apply to all the large flowering petunias, whether double or single. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 50c.

Giants of California. These are the largest single petunias with flowers often 5 inches across. They are of many shades of pink, lavender, violet, etc., all beautifully marked and veined with deeper colors. Many have yellow in the throat which gives a bright look to the flowers. These are very handsome petunias and are well worth raising. Pkt. 20c; 300 seeds 50c.

Fringed Hybrids. Very charming single flowers with fringed and ruffled edges like the "Ruffled Giants," but not so large. These are beautiful petunias for beds and borders, as they produce a great profusion of bloom and are of pleasing colors, and the flowers are much larger and handsomer than the common garden sorts. Pkt. 15c; 500 seeds 25c.

SINGLE MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the most brilliant colored, small-flowering single petunias. Well suited for sowing in the open ground for beds and borders. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Harris' Perfection Double Petunias (Photograph)



Shirley Poppies

CARDINAL. New Hybrids. Very large, double poppy, as round as a ball and of various shades of color. The plants are of dwarf or compact growth and produce their large ball-like flowers in great profusion, and continue to flower an unusually long time. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE CARNATION. Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball and are of many brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

TULIP POPPY. The flowers much resemble a bright scarlet tulip, and are very unique and attractive. They are produced on long slender stems and protrude well above the foliage. A bed or mass of these poppies presents a most gorgeous blaze of color and will be an ornament to any garden. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES

These poppies when once established will last for a number of years and are perfectly hardy. The seed should be sown either in the spring or in August. Scatter the seed on the surface of the ground and do not cover it. It is best to sow the seed where the plants are to grow, as they are not easily transplanted, although this can be done successfully by taking great care to lift the plant with a good ball of earth around the roots. The best time to do this is in August.

Orientele. The flowers are very large, often 6 to 8 inches across, bright scarlet with dark spots at the base of the petals, and are borne on long stems 3 to 4 feet above the ground. A bed or border of these will last for many years. Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

New Orientele Hybrids. We can now offer the Orientele Poppy of some new colors—rose, lilac and pink shades, which are very interesting and beautiful and are well worth growing. Pkt. 15c.

Iceland Poppies. They flower the first year if seed is sown early in the spring. The flowers are single and of beautiful colors, shading from deep yellow and scarlet to white. They stand in bold relief above the low growing plants on graceful stems a foot or more in length and have a delicate fragrance. They are perfectly hardy and will flower for a number of years. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

NOTE.—While these Iceland Poppies will flower the first year from seed grown in the spring, they do best if sown in August or September when they flower early in the following season.

POPPIES

Poppies are so easily grown and present so gorgeous a display of beautiful colors and graceful flowers that everyone should have them in abundance. The flowers are much handsomer if the seed is sown in August or September, and the plants allowed to stand over winter. They will then flower early in the summer.

Shirley Poppies. These are the most delicately colored and graceful of all poppies. The flowers are single and semi-double, and are produced on long, slender stems; but their great beauty lies in the exquisite coloring of the flowers which are of many delicate shades of pink and rose color, often shading in a single flower from pure white to deep rose. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

DOUBLE RANUNCULUS FLOWERED. Very handsome double flowers growing on long slender stems. They are of bright, attractive colors, and produce a charming effect where grown in clumps or masses. One flower (the double one) is shown in the picture of Shirley Poppies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

KING EDWARD. A very showy poppy of large size and brilliant scarlet color shaded with crimson and with black at the base of each petal in contrast to which stand out the bright yellow anthers in the center of the flower. The plants grow 2½ feet high and flower profusely. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

ADMIRAL POPPY. The flowers are large and are produced on stems nearly 2 feet long. The color combination is clear white, edged with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the edge. This is one of the most showy and attractive poppies we have ever seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



Double Carnation Poppy



Pyrethrum, or "Painted Daisy"

SALVIA or Scarlet Sage

The plants grow about 2½ feet high and are completely covered with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Very attractive on lawns and borders and useful for cut flowers. Seed should be sown in March or April in boxes or hotbed, and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is over. There is no flower that can compare with salvia in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom.



Salpiglossis

PYRETHRUM or "PAINTED DAISY"*(Pyrethrum roseum hybridum)*

A charming flower of early culture and should be more generally grown. The picture shown here is a photograph of a part of a clump on our own grounds from seed sown the year before. The beauty of the flowers is in their coloring, which cannot be reproduced here. They are like large daisies, but of various shades of pink, deep red and purple and make a pretty show in the garden and very handsome cut flowers, having stems 1½ to 2 feet long. The plants are perfectly hardy and will last for years, flowering most of the summer. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.**

Plants. See page 82.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Phlox makes a magnificent show in beds and masses where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect. Very easily raised and afford a bright display of flowers all through the summer. Sow seed in the open ground in the spring. A light soil is best.

All three kinds named below are of the improved "Grandiflora," or large-flowering strain, which produce much larger flowers than the old kind.

BRILLIANT SCARLET. Flowers large and of an intensely brilliant scarlet color. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

PURE WHITE. Large, clear white flowers. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

MIXED COLORS. A great variety of the most brilliant colored and beautifully marked flowers. A bed or border of these phlox is a beautiful sight. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.**



Bonfire Salvia

BONFIRE. An improved strain of the common Salvia Splendens. The plants are more compact, forming a bush about 2½ feet high completely covered with long spikes of rich scarlet flowers. This is the finest salvia we know of. Choice seed of high germination. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

SPLENDENS. Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on plants that grow 2½ to 3 feet high. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 45c.**

DWARF SALVIA, Zurich. The plants only grow about 18 inches high and are neat and compact, being completely covered with long spikes of flowers. Blooms earlier than other kinds and is especially valuable for planting in borders where the taller kinds would be too high. The flowers are of the largest size and cover the plants from August until frost. **Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.**

SALVIA PLANTS. See page 82.

SALPIGLOSSIS

A very graceful and beautiful flower of easy culture in the open ground. The plant grows about 2 feet high, with large lily-like flowers. The large flowering varieties have flowers measuring 3 inches in diameter and of the most beautiful colors. The combinations of shades of colors and the beautiful markings on the flowers are truly wonderful. The plants commence to flower early in the summer and continue in bloom until late in the fall if the flowers are kept picked. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowering). Flowers large, beautifully colored and marked. They are of many different colors—blue, purple, orange, gold, maroon, yellow and red, and combinations of these colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

EMPEROR. Plants of this new variety are more dwarf and compact than the above kind, while the flowers are equally large. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

Sweet Peas

Sweet peas are very easy to raise and everyone should have them in the garden. The principal thing is to sow the seed early—just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They do well in almost any soil if it is made rich with manure, but the finest flowers are obtained on rather heavy, moist land.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED. An ounce of seed will sow about 10 feet of row. A pound of sweet peas is about a pint, and will sow 150 feet of row.

NEW LARGE FLOWERING "SPENCER" VARIETIES

Blue Picotee. The flowers are white with a picotee edge of blue on all the petals. A unique and charming variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

Dobbie's Cream. Rich cream color; beautifully waved edges and very large flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c.

New Miriam Beaver. Light salmon pink shaded deeper pink. A delicate and attractive color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

Mrs. Cuthbertson. This is the old pink and white "Painted Lady" greatly improved, having large flowers with beautifully waved petals. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c.

R. F. Felton. A magnificent new variety with very large lavender flowers shaded with rose. The vines are very vigorous and produce long stems on which there are often four flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Wedgewood. The finest "blue" Sweet Pea. The color is light blue-lavender, much clearer and better than any of the older so-called blue varieties. A very strong grower and usually produces four flowers on a stem. One of the finest new varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c.

Illuminator. A beautiful new variety. The flowers are very large and the color is bright glowing scarlet with a slight salmon shade. It is the most brilliant of all the bright red sweet peas and will please everyone. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Hercules. There are other varieties of this color, soft rose pink, but none equal in size and beauty the new Hercules. The vines are of remarkable vigor and produce a great profusion of very large flowers on long stiff stems—generally four to a stem. Do not miss this. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

Rosabelle. Another magnificent new variety much like Hercules in size and vigor but the color is much deeper, being a charming shade of deep rose. There is a white spot at the base of the petals which helps to intensify the color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.



Mrs. Hugh Dickson

MARGARET ATLEE.

A beautiful new variety of a charming shade of pink. The color is really rose pink on a cream ground with a salmon shade at the base of the petals. The flowers are of the largest size and being duplex or semi-double. Certainly one of the very finest of the new varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c.

Elfrida Pearson.

This new variety not only has very large flowers of a charming shade of soft blush pink, but it also has the additional merit of flowering most profusely throughout the season. Four flowers are produced on nearly every stem and the vines grow with great vigor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

Vermilion Brilliant.

A most beautiful bright scarlet sweet pea. The color is clear and brilliant and does not fade. The flowers are of perfect form and of the largest size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Mrs. C. W. Breedmore.

A charming new variety—color primrose, edged with deep pink. The flowers are large and are produced in the greatest profusion. One of the very best kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

Thomas Stevenson.

The color is a beautiful orange-scarlet. The flowers are of the largest size and there are usually four on a stem. One of the best red varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson.

Another new variety of delicate and charming coloring. Apricot pink on cream-colored ground. The flowers are unusually large, and the stems long and strong, with four, and sometimes even five, flowers. Certainly one of the best of the light pink varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

Asta Ohn.

The color is a soft pinkish lavender, a charming shade. The flowers are produced on long stems, and each stem carries four flowers almost uniformly. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

King Edward Spencer.

The King Edward has been long considered the best bright red sweet pea. This new "Spencer" variety is of almost the same brilliant scarlet color and in addition is much larger and has beautifully waved petals. It is truly a magnificent variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c.

White Spencer. Described by a well-known authority as "the finest white sweet peas in existence at the present time." The large flowers are of the "Spencer" form and have waved petals. Our seed is of a carefully selected strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 70c.

YARRAWA. The new early flowering sweet pea for forcing. The color is rose pink on a cream ground. The flowers are of unusual size, being 2½ inches across when well grown. This is the best variety for forcing as it flowers in an extremely short time after the seed is sown. Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send 1 packet each of any 6 of the Spencer Sweet Peas described above for 45c. Any 12 varieties for 85c; or 15 varieties for \$1.00. We will send 1 ounce each of any 5 varieties (except Illuminator) for \$1.00, or ½ ounce each of any 10 varieties for \$1.00.

"Spencer" Varieties Mixed. This is a mixture of many of the "Spencer" varieties described above, and others not listed, and are mixed so as to give some flowers of each kind and a large proportion of the best colors. This mixture is far superior to the ordinary mixed Spencer Sweet Peas grown together without much regard to varieties or color. Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

These have large handsome flowers, but the petals are not waved like the Spencer varieties.

Price of any of the following Grandiflora varieties: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

HENRY ECKFORD. Scarlet, with an orange shade, a most brilliant and beautiful flower. In addition to this the flowers are of the largest size and are produced on long stems so that they are very effective when bunched.

FLORA NORTON. A light blue or lavender variety that is one of the best of its color. The flowers are large and of handsome form, and the color is very attractive, especially when massed by itself. Commences to flower very early.

JANET SCOTT. Color a soft, rich pink. One of the most attractive and beautiful varieties; flowers of large size, hooded form and produce three and four on a stem.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. Clear lavender. A very pleasing soft color.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. A fine pure white flower of large size and great substance. It is of vigorous growth and produces three flowers on a stem.

PRIMA DONNA. Very pretty shade of clear light pink.

"BRILLIANT BLUE" (Lord Nelson). A deep purplish blue. This is the same as Lord Nelson.

KING EDWARD VII. Large flowers of an intensely bright crimson. One of the finest pure red varieties.

PRINCE OF WALES. Bright rose-colored flowers of large size and handsome form growing three and four on a stem.

Grandiflora Varieties Mixed. This mixture is composed of the choicest and best named varieties. The different colors are put in such proportions as to produce the best effect when in flower. We are sure this seed will give the best of satisfaction to all who sow it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c. lb. 75c.

PERENNIAL or HARDY SWEET PEAS

(*Lathyrus*)

The hardy sweet pea will last for years when once established. The vines grow six feet or more in length and are covered for months with flowers which grow on upright stems holding six to eight blossoms. A very ornamental vine for covering fences, walls, etc.

Mixed Colors, white and rose pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

SCABIOSA or MOURNING BRIDE

"Sweet Scabiosus"

The Scabiosa is a very satisfactory flower. Seed sown in the open ground will produce flowers in August and they will continue to bloom until the snow flies, as they are hardy and are not injured by early frosts. The flowers are double and almost round and are produced on long stems two feet tall. They keep well when cut and are handsome flowers for the house.

IMPROVED LARGE FLOWERED. The best variety with large double

flowers on long stiff stems; very showy in the garden and fine for cutting. We can furnish the following colors separate: White, Carmine-pink, Flesh-pink, Cherry-red, Lilac, Violet, each, pkt. 10c.

MIXED COLORS. A mixture of all the above named colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 80c.



New Miniature Sunflowers



Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabiosus

SUNFLOWER

NEW VARIETIES OF MINIATURE SUNFLOWERS. (See photograph.) These small, single sunflowers make a very bright, attractive and ornamental plant. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, and are produced in great profusion on long stems, which makes them excellent for cutting. Many of them are very interesting and beautiful. The petals in some cases are quilled like Cactus Dahlias, and some of the flowers are double and semi-double, while the colors range from yellow to light cream. The plants form bushes 4 to 5 feet high and are covered from top to bottom with these pretty star-like flowers. The seed we offer is a mixture of the best new varieties. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

DOUBLE CALIFORNIA. The finest double sunflower. Plants from 5 to 6 feet high, and the flowers are large, deep yellow and very double. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. See page 57.



Snapdragon—Venus

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*)

The Snapdragon is one of the old-fashioned flowers that has lately again become popular. It is easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground in the spring. If the seed is sown early the plant will flower in July or August. The spikes of flowers are often a foot long and make a fine display of color.

The following varieties are all of the Improved Large flowering or *Grandiflora* class, which have much larger and handsomer flowers than the old varieties.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Pure white; very large flowers. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

ROSE. Rose pink. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

FIREFLY. Crimson and yellow. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Bright yellow; grows 18 inches tall. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

LUTEUM. Yellow. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

STRIPED. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

VENUS. Very large flowers, ivory white edged with delicate pink. Very handsome. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

MIXED COLORS. The above six varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

NELROSE (New). Color is a rich coral pink, soft and beautiful. Flowers of the largest size on long spikes. Grows 18 to 20 inches high. Pkt. 10c.

FASCINATION. A dwarf variety growing 1 foot high with large flowers of a deep soft pink. Very handsome for borders and for pot culture. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

SILVER PINK. A very beautiful new variety largely used by florists for forcing. The color is a delicate rose pink with a silvery sheen. When forced the spikes of flowers are often two feet long. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

STOCKS

Stocks can be grown in the open ground or in pots, and are of the easiest culture, requiring the same treatment as asters.

TEN-WEEKS OR EARLY FLOWERING STOCKS

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF. Plants grow about a foot high and the flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double and of delicate fragrance. Blooms in August if sown in the open ground in May. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

PERPETUAL LARGE FLOWERING STOCKS

These are the handsomest stocks, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, with long spikes of large double flowers of delicious fragrance. Seed sown in the house in March will produce plants that will flower in July and until late in the fall. Before the ground freezes the plants may be removed to large pots and will bloom in the house all winter.

Beauty of Nice. A very beautiful stock, growing 2 feet tall and having very large double flowers of a delicate shade of pink. The tall branching plants are covered with long sprays of these charming sweet scented flowers, and are very handsome either in the garden or as potplants in the house. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Bianca. Like Beauty of Nice described above, but has pure white flowers. A very beautiful new variety. Pkt. 10c.

Plants. We can furnish plants of above two varieties ready the middle of May. 30c per doz.; 50 plants \$1.00.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus barbatus*)

A universally admired perennial flower that when once started will last for years. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring or fall.

PERFECTION, Mixed Colors. Extra large flowers of many beautiful colors and markings. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

SCARLET BEAUTY (New). A very brilliant rich scarlet. The handsomest color we have ever seen in Sweet Williams. Worthy of a place in any garden. Pkt. 10c.

Plants. We can furnish plants of Scarlet Beauty Sweet William at 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. (weight 2 lbs. per doz.).

VERBENA

This beautiful flower can be easily raised from seed by sowing in the open ground, and will flower in the late summer and fall, even after frost. To get early flowering plants the seed should be sown in boxes in the house and the plants transplanted to the open ground when the weather is warm.

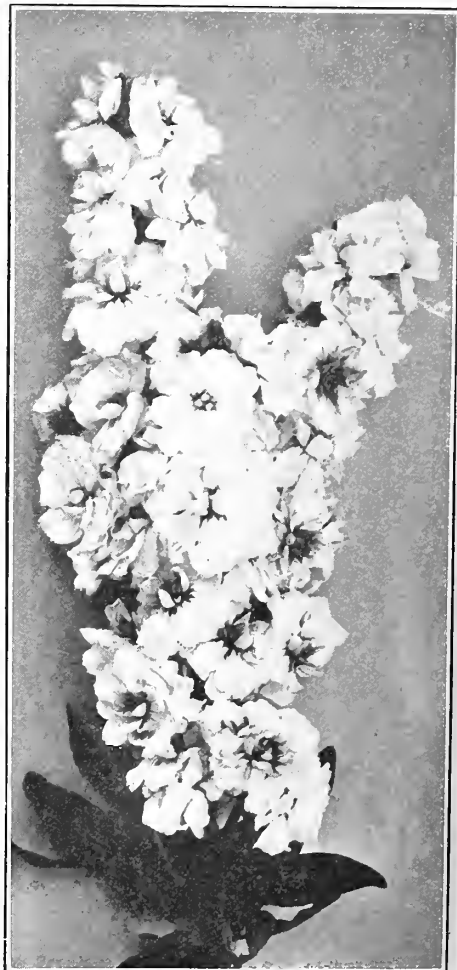
MAMMOTH FLOWERING. This new strain produces the largest and handsomest flowers. There are no finer verbenas in cultivation. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

WALLFLOWER

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed either in a box in the house or in the open ground. The plants should be taken up in the fall and raised in the house where they will flower all winter.

LARGE FLOWERED. Single. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

COVENT GARDEN. The finest double variety. Pkt. 10c.



Stock—Beauty of Nice

ZINNIA

Zinnias are very easily grown and make a brilliant display of color in the garden or border all through the summer. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

NEW CRESTED ZINNIAS. Very handsome flowers. The petals being crimped or quilled relieves the flower of its stiffness, which is the drawback to most zinnias. The colors are also more delicate than are found in other varieties. The flowers are perfectly double and are produced on long stems. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. White, very handsome, pkt. 5c. Carmine, a beautiful shade of red; very handsome when massed by itself. Pkt. 5c.

DWARF DOUBLE. Dwarf plant, with double flowers of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE GIANT. A splendid variety, with flowers of the largest size. The plant is of robust growth and produces a profusion of bloom. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DOUBLE GIANT, Scarlet. A rich orange scarlet. A bright glowing color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Flower Seeds Worth \$1.75 for 90 cents !

Collection of Seeds for a Complete Flower Garden

We will send the following collection of Flower Seeds, which amount to \$1.75 at our regular prices, for 90c, postpaid. The collection consists of the following varieties, all of which are easily grown in the open ground by simply sowing the seed in the spring in good soil. These are the very finest varieties we have and will produce beautiful flowers if given proper care.

	Regular price
1 pkt. Aster, Peerless Pink	\$0.10
1 pkt. Aster, Late Branching, mixed colors .....	.10
1 pkt. Balsam, Double Camellia-flowered, mixed .....	.08
1 pkt. Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, Double mixed colors .....	.10
1 pkt. Candytuft, Empress .....	.05
1 pkt. Calliopsis, Golden Wave .....	.05
1 pkt. California Poppy (Eschscholtzia), mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Cosmos, Early Flowering, mixed .....	.05
1 pkt. Pinks (Dianthus), Double Japan, mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Four O'Clocks (Marvel of Peru), mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Larkspur, Hyacinth-flowered, mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Marigold, Double French .....	.05
1 pkt. Mourning Bride (Scabiosus), mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Mignonette, Machet .....	.05
1 pkt. Morning Glory, Climbing, mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Nasturtium, Lobbs Improved, mixed .....	.05
1 pkt. Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors .....	.05
1 pkt. Pansy, Masterpiece, or Giant Ruffled .....	.12
1 oz. Sweet Peas, mixed colors .....	.10
1 pkt. Poppy, Shirley, mixed .....	.05
1 pkt. Salpiglossis, Grandiflora .....	.05
1 pkt. Summer Cypress (Kochia) .....	.05
1 pkt. Snapdragon, mixed .....	.05
1 pkt. Stocks, Ten-Weeks, mixed colors .....	.10
1 pkt. Sunflower, New Miniature Varieties .....	.05
1 pkt. Verbena, Mammoth .....	.10
1 pkt. Zinnia, Double Giant, mixed colors .....	.05
Total	\$1.75



Double Giant Zinnia

This Collection 90c.

Collection of Flower Seeds, 90c."

As these collections are put up ready to send off we cannot change them in any way. **NO DISCOUNT** of any kind can be allowed on this collection of Flower Seeds. In ordering simply say "Special Col-

SEEDS FOR A WILD FLOWER GARDEN

There are many annual flowers that can be grown as easily as weeds. Seeds of such flowers simply scattered on the ground in a corner of the garden will make a pretty display of flowers. Of course the soil must be fairly good and free from grass and the larger weeds must be pulled out during the season.

We have made up a mixture of seeds of the hardest annual flowers that will bloom from early summer until late in the fall. These are not wild flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE

(*Eschenocystis lobata*)

A very useful and ornamental vine to cover a porch, wall or old trees. The vines grow with remarkable rapidity and soon cover a trellis 20 feet high, and are covered with small white flowers followed by prickly seed pods which are quite ornamental. The seed should be planted very early in the spring. Cut small slits in the hard shell of the seed and soak in warm water for 24 hours before planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

PREMIUM ASTERS. "Perhaps it will interest you to know that the Crego Asters which I purchased from you was the cause of my winning first premium at the Central Maine State Fair two years in succession. They competed against greenhouse plants and parties who have plenty of water, while we used a cheap cold frame and gave dust mulch because we had no water, and we had weeks without rain."—Will N. Savage, Waterville, Me.

RAISED BEAUTIFUL PANSIES. "Last year I planted your pansy seed and had some of the most beautiful pansies I ever saw. I gave away hundreds of plants and everyone went wild over them. They did not fail to ask where I got such seed and I was very glad to tell them of course."—Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, Malone, N. Y.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS

We offer a few of the best and most satisfactory flowering plants for general culture in the open ground. Some of them, such as begonias, cannas, and gladiolus will not stand the winter, but must be taken up in the fall and set out again in the spring. The hardy perennial plants, such as anemone, hollyhocks, foxglove, etc., may be left out all winter without protection and will usually increase in size and beauty from year to year. There is nothing more satisfactory in the way of flowers than those hardy perennials which come up year after year without having to be replanted.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

One of the most beautiful and useful of the hardy autumn-flowering plants. The flowers are produced on long, slender stems well above the plant and are extremely graceful and ornamental both in the garden and as cut flowers. The plants are perfectly hardy and need only a slight covering of leaves in the fall.

ELEGANTISSIMA. Large semi-double flowers of a charming shade of soft rose pink.

WHIRLWIND. Semi-double, pure white flowers produced in clusters and in great profusion.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. This is one of the finest anemones we have seen. The flowers are very large, often four inches across, while the color is a silvery pink, like a La France rose. They are usually semi-double and are produced in great abundance during the fall.

Price of any of the above varieties, strong plants, 15c each; 4 for 50c; dozen \$1.40.



Anemones

BEGONIAS

These large flowering tuberous begonias are magnificent plants for beds in the open ground. One who has not seen them can hardly imagine the brilliant and gorgeous effect produced by their large, richly colored foliage and their waxy flowers of bright and varied colors. If the bulbs are started early the plants will commence to flower in July and continue in constant bloom until frost. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and are produced in great profusion, almost covering the plant from sight. The bulbs should be started about the first of April in small pots plunged in boxes of earth in the house or hotbeds, and well watered. Plants can be set out in the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over. Begonias do best in partial shade.

SINGLE VARIETIES. We offer four colors—scarlet, white, pink and yellow. Four bulbs, one of each color, 20c; dozen bulbs, your selection of colors, 45c; \$3.00 per 100.

DOUBLE VARIETIES. Handsome large flowers that resemble a small rose. Same colors as above. One bulb of each color (4 bulbs) 25c; dozen, your selection of colors, 60c; 50 bulbs for \$2.25; 100 for \$4.00.

NEW VARIETIES OF TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

BERTINI. A beautiful single variety for bedding. The flowers are brilliant red (vermilion) and stand well above the foliage on graceful stems. Produces a great number of flowers and is unequalled for beds and borders. Each 12c; dozen \$1.00.

LAFAYETTE. A grand double begonia for bedding as it produces a brilliant display of fiery scarlet flowers standing well above the plants on upright stems. Blooms all summer. Each 12c; dozen \$1.00.

CANNAS

For lawn decoration there is no plant equal to the improved varieties of cannas. Their bright, luxuriant foliage and long spike of brilliant flowers make a beautiful display in beds and borders. The roots should be started in pots in the house or hotbed in March or first part of April and the plants set out in the open beds when danger of frost is past. Or the roots may be set out in the open ground about May 1 in this latitude, but will not flower so early. The following are among the newest and best varieties of large-flowering cannas for bedding:

LONG BRANCH. A grand new orchid-flowering canna with immense flowers of a bright crimson, edged with a wide irregular band of gold. One of the very best of the newer kinds. Green foliage; 5 feet.

DR. ROBERT FUNCKE. A magnificent new canna with large flowers the color of salvia or scarlet sage, a rich pure scarlet. Green foliage; 4½ feet.

WM. SAUNDERS. Another new variety, considered the best bronze-leaved canna for bedding, as it grows only 3½ feet high and produces immense flowers of a glowing crimson-scarlet color often 5 inches across.

BRANDYWINE. Bronze leaves, red flowers. One of the very finest, dark-leaved cannas. The flowers are glowing red mottled with crimson and sometimes edged with a narrow band of gold. Four to five feet.

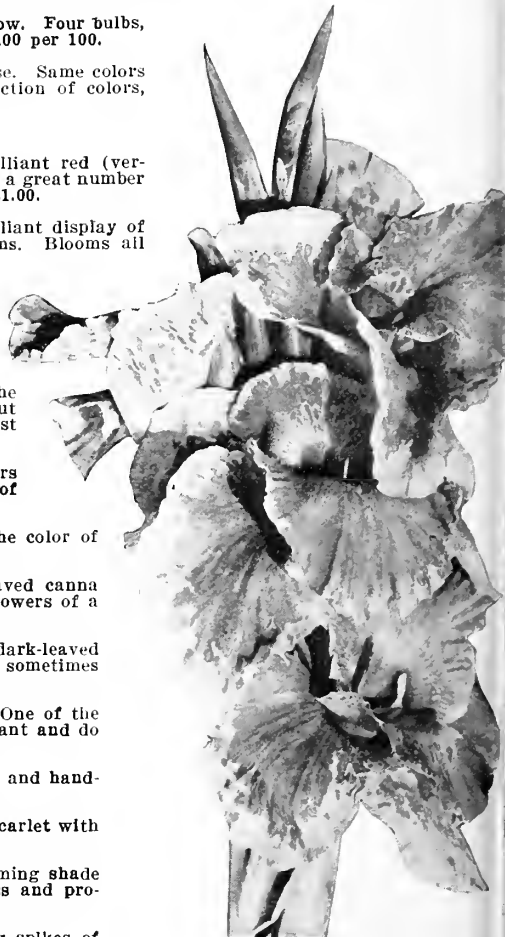
SOUV. d'ANTOINE CROZY. Brilliant scarlet flowers edged with gold. One of the most showy and attractive cannas grown. Flowers large and abundant and do not fade in the sun. Green foliage; 4 feet.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Rich golden yellow, dotted with crimson; large and handsome flowers. Green foliage; 4½ feet.

J. D. EISELE. Flowers of large size and a beautiful shade of vermilion scarlet with an orange shading; one of the very finest. Green foliage; 5 feet.

PENNSYLVANIA. Immense flower of an intense orange-scarlet, a charming shade of color and one of the best cannas. Flowers often 7 inches across and produced in great abundance. Green foliage; 5½ feet.

PILLAR OF FIRE. A tall variety growing 6 to 7 feet high, with long spikes of bright red flowers held erect above the green foliage like glowing torches. A valuable kind for the center of a bed.



Long Branch Canna

JEAN TESSOT. Most brilliant glowing scarlet. Large flowers and very handsome. One of the best we have seen. Green foliage; 5 feet.

KING HUMBERT. This is one of the very finest cannas yet produced. The flowers are of immense size, often 6 inches across, and the color is an intense orange-scarlet with deep red markings. The leaves are bronze-red and the whole effect is very striking. Should be in every collection. 4½ feet.

Price. Good dormant roots of the above varieties, 10c each; per doz. 75c; 50 roots \$2.75.

BY MAIL. Canna roots weigh 2 pounds per dozen. Add the necessary postage when the roots are to be sent by parcel post. See rates on page 5.

Growing Plants. We can furnish growing plants of the above varieties of cannas ready to set out in the beds, but the order must be placed before April 15, as we do not force canna plants except for orders booked before that date. The plants will be ready May 20 to June 1. Price, \$1.50 per dozen, by express.

GLADIOLUS

One of the most satisfactory flowers to raise. All that is necessary is to get good bulbs, set them in any good garden soil, keep the weeds down, and the flowers appear in all their glory in August and September. The modern varieties are really magnificent. There are few more useful flowers for the house. They last for fully a week after picking, as fresh flowers come out on the stems as fast as the older ones wilt. The bulbs can be set out any time from the middle of April to the first of June and will always flower the first year. If you wish a mass of bloom put the bulbs 5 or 6 inches apart in the bed. For cutting, it is best to plant in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. We sell only large size bulbs that are sure to flower.

NEW AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS

There has been great progress made in the improvement of the gladiolus within the last few years and the varieties we now have are much superior to those of a few years ago.

DAWN (New). One of the very finest of the new varieties. The color is salmon pink shading to white inside, and with purple markings on the lower petals. The flowers are very large and of fine form. 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

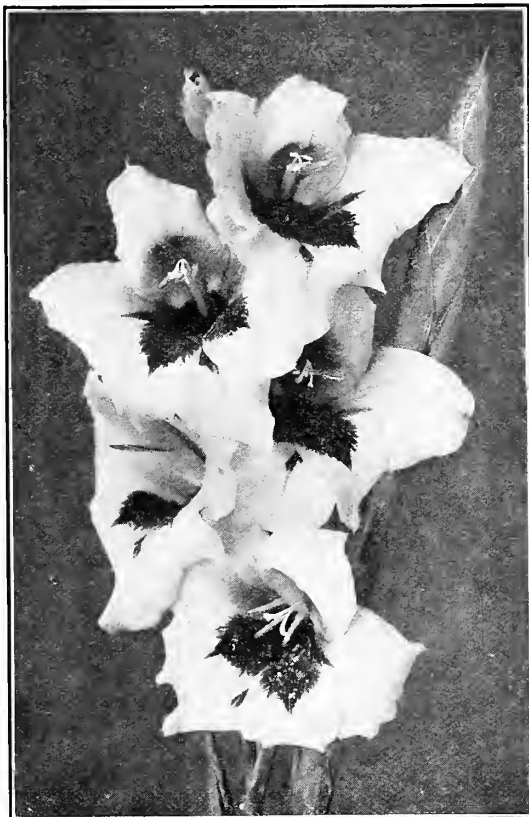
	Each	Doz.	50 bulbs
PRINCEPS. In size of the flowers and brilliance of color there are few varieties equal to Princeps. The flowers are often 6 inches across and of a brilliant red, with white blotches on the lower petals. \$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 50	\$3 25
PANAMA. A most beautiful gladiolus having flowers of the largest size and graceful form, while the color is a charming shade of deep pink with a silvery luster. One of the very best. 08	08	60	2 00
MRS. FRANCIS KING. A grand variety. The immense flowers are of an intense vermilion scarlet that always attracts attention. The spikes of flowers are often 2 feet long with 8 or 10 immense flowers out at one time. 05	05	35	1 00
GLORY (Ruffled). The flowers are very large and of a delicate pink with the edges of the petals beautifully ruffled. A charming variety. 08	08	65	2 25
BARON HULOT. This is considered the best blue gladiolus. The flowers are large and the color is of an indigo shade. Very unusual and handsome. 05	05	45	1 35
GLORY OF HOLLAND. Pure creamy white; large and very handsome. 05	05	45	1 35
HALLEY. A very early flowering variety and of beautiful coloring—salmon pink with cream white blotches striped with scarlet. Large and of fine form. 05	05	45	1 35
SCHWABEN. Decidedly the finest yellow gladiolus. A very vigorous grower producing long spikes of very large flowers 6 inches across. The color is clear canary yellow. 10	10	75	—
Pink Beauty. Large rose pink flowers. Very handsome. 05	05	35	1 25
WAR. A magnificent new gladiolus that always gets much admiration. The flowers are immense and deep glowing crimson. The finest deep red gladiolus yet produced. 15	15	1 50	—
NIAGARA. Creamy white flowers with lower petals deeper yellow and the ends splashed with carmine. The throat is also marked with a spot of carmine. The flowers are very large and well expanded. One of the finest light colored varieties. 10	10	75	3 00
SCARSDALE. The immense flowers are of a beautiful shade of lavender pink, like the lavender orchid. The throat is of a deeper shade. Produces very long spikes of flowers. 10	10	80	3 25
MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. A magnificent flower of the largest size, and a beautiful shade of color, salmon pink deepening towards the center with a bright carmine blotch in the throat. 15	15	1 40	—
AMERICA. A beautiful variety with immense flowers of a delicate and charming shade of lavender pink. 05	05	35	1 00

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one bulb of each of the above 15 choice varieties for \$1.00; or two bulbs of each (30 bulbs) for \$1.85; ½ dozen of each kind (90 bulbs) for \$5.00.

MIXTURE No. 1. This mixture is composed of the following handsome named varieties which comprise all the best colors: Glory of Holland (white), Baron Hulot (blue), Mrs. Francis King (bright red), Halley (salmon), Pink Beauty (rose pink), America (light pink), Princeps (crimson), Panama (deep pink)	Each	Doz.	50 bulbs
	—	\$0 25	\$0 90

MIXTURE No. 2. This mixture is composed of all of the above named varieties including the best new kinds, such as Dawn, War, Schwaben, etc., which usually sell for much higher prices.	—	60	2 00
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Note.—If to be sent by mail add for postage on ½ pound for each dozen bulbs, or 5 pounds for 100 bulbs.



Mrs. Frank Pendleton



Hardy Chrysanthemums

FOXGLOVE

Strong plants that will flower this season.

Mixed Colors. 10c each; 75c per doz. (Weight, 4 lbs.)

SHASTA DAISYAlaska. Big white daisies on long stems. Very handsome.
10c each; \$1.00 per doz. (Weight, 2 lbs.)**TUBEROSES**

Tuberose are very easily raised in the open ground in the summer, and are very ornamental. The flowers have an intensely sweet fragrance. The bulbs should be set out as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and will flower in August and September. They can also be raised in pots in the house.

EXCELSIOR DWARF PEARL. The best variety. Flowers large, pure white, double and crowded on the stalk. Large bulbs, 8c each; 35c per doz.; 2 doz. for 60c. Add for postage at the rate of 1 pound per dozen bulbs.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These small, hardy varieties produce a great profusion of blooms late in the fall after most other flowers have been killed by frost.

Plant in a sheltered spot, such as by the side of a wall or building with a southern or eastern exposure if possible.

The plants may be taken up, placed in large pots or tubs in the house during the winter and will flower for a long time. Plants that are left in the open ground should be given a light covering of leaves when the ground freezes and will usually come through the winter all right.

ACTO. Rose-colored flowers 2 inches in diameter. Quilled petals; very full.

QUEEN OF WHITES. Creamy white; large and double.

JULIA LAGRAVERE. Deep red or garnet; very handsome.

SUNRISE. Silvery pink; large and very double.

LOUIS HOPKINS. Large, deep yellow flowers.

SNOWDROP. Pure white, very full.

ZENOBIA. Small, bright-yellow double flowers which cover the whole plant.

Very early.

PRICE. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; 25 plants, assorted varieties, \$2.00.

NOTE. When plants are sent by mail it is necessary to add postage sufficient to carry 3 pounds for each dozen plants if the earth is left on the roots. If earth is removed they weigh only 1 pound per dozen. We can send them either way.

CANTERBURY BELLS

Single Mixed Colors. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

"Cup and Saucer." Very large flowers. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

DELPHINIUM or HARDY LARKSPUR

These plants will flower this season and increase in size and beauty for two years or more. The variety we offer is the Chinese with large gentian-blue flowers. 10c each; 75c per doz. (Weight, 2 lbs.)

HOLLYHOCK

These plants will bloom this season and will last for a number of years.

Chater's Superb Double, Mixed Colors. Large perfectly double flowers. 10c each; doz. 75c. (Weight, 3 lbs.)

PYRETHRUM or PAINTED DAISY

For description, see page 75. Very graceful flowers on long slender stems. Plants perfectly hardy and will last for a number of years. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. (Weight, 2 lbs.)

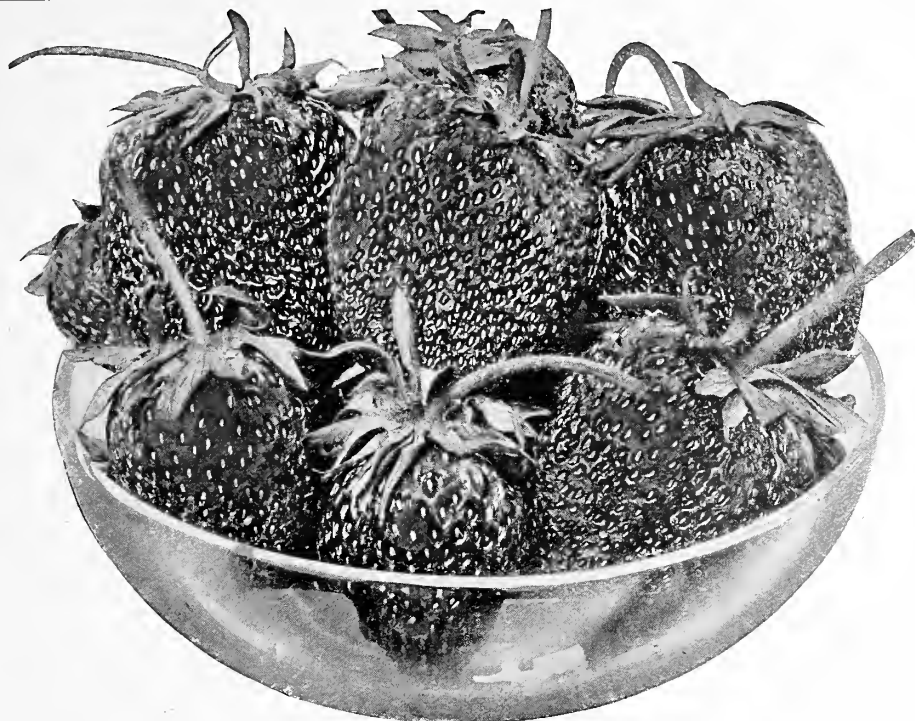
SWEET WILLIAM

The new large flowering Sweet Williams make a most brilliant display of color and are very attractive in any garden. Perfectly hardy. Our plants are of the finest new variety. "Scarlet Beauty," 10c each; 75c per doz. (Weight, 2 lbs.)

PLANTS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS

The following plants are annuals (except Pansy) and will bloom early in the summer. They will be ready to send on the dates given below, and cannot be sent earlier.

	Doz.	50	100
ASTERS. Strong plants of the following varieties ready June 1st: Crego Pink, Crego White, Royal Purple, Peerless Pink, Rose King, Violet King, Lavender Rochester, Semple's Branching (mixed colors).....	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75
CARNATION. Giant Marguerite. Will bloom in the open ground all summer. Ready May 1st.....	40	2 00	—
COSMOS. Early Flowering Mixed Colors. Ready June 1st.....	20	60	1 00
HELIOTROPE. Large flowering. Grows 2 feet tall with very large flowers. Ready May 15th.....	60	1 50	—
LARKSPUR. Tall Branching, Mixed Colors. Long spikes of double flowers, pink, lavender, blue and white. Ready June 1st.....	20	60	1 00
PANSY. Johnson's Giant, Mixed Colors. These plants will bloom in the summer and fall, and if protected will live over winter and flower very early in the spring. Ready May 15th.....	35	1 30	2 50
PETUNIAS. Harris' Perfection Double. Beautiful large double flowers. (See description, page 73). Plants ready May 15th.....	75	—	—
SALVIA or Scarlet Sage. Bonfire. These are beautiful plants for beds on the lawn, or around the sides of houses. There is no more attractive plant for this purpose. Strong plants ready May 15th.....	70	2 50	—
STOCKS. Beauty of Nice. Double pink flowers on long spikes; very fragrant. Ready May 15th.....	30	1 00	—
Bianca, white, fragrant. Ready May 15th.....	30	1 00	—
SNAPDRAGON. Mixed Colors. Strong plants ready May 15th.....	40	1 50	—
ZINNIA. Double Giant, Mixed Colors. These plants will flower early and continue in bloom all summer, making a gorgeous display of color. Ready June 1st.....	20	60	1 00



Early Jersey Giant Strawberry (Photograph)

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Our strawberry plants are all of our own growing from plants set out last spring, and are strong, thrifty plants with good roots. They are shipped the same day they are dug and reach the purchaser in the best possible condition.

The best time to set out strawberries is in the spring, when they will grow all summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

The plants should be set out in good rich soil in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and a foot apart in the row. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle or last of May.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. We assume all risks of the plants reaching the purchaser in good condition. If the plants are not satisfactory and in good order when received we must be notified at once, and the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the purchaser. But it must be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the treatment of the plants after they are received by the purchaser. Perfectly good plants are often ruined by improper planting or unfavorable weather after they are set out. Our responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered in good condition.

A WONDERFUL NEW STRAWBERRY

The Sherman

(See colored photograph on back of this catalogue)

While we have raised the Sherman strawberry for several years for family use we were not able until last year to propagate enough plants to offer our customers.

A few plants were sent to us for trial by the originator some years ago. It proved to be such a remarkably fine berry that we wished to offer it to our customers, but could not obtain any more plants. We, therefore, had to wait until we could propagate enough from the few plants we had.

We have never raised a strawberry quite equal to the Sherman. The plants are of wonderful vigor with long, strong stems and large deep green leaves.

The berries are large, smooth, round, beautifully colored and of high quality. But what is more remarkable they continue to ripen for a month to six weeks, or nearly twice as long as other varieties.

The berries commence to ripen medium early, and long after other kinds are past and gone you can go to the row of Shermans and find plenty of nice big berries.

This long-season habit makes the Sherman a grand berry for the home garden as well as for market. If you have some early kind and the Sherman you will have berries from the very first to the last of the season.

The Sherman produces wonderful crops. We believe a row of this variety will yield twice as many quarts of berries as any other kind with fruit of as high quality.

The great productiveness and healthy foliage of this berry make it a valuable one for market as well as the home garden. The berries are firm enough to stand handling well.

The flowers are imperfect and therefore there should be some other perfect flowered variety planted with the Sherman to fertilize the blossoms.

Price. Dozen 40c; 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.75.

EARLY JERSEY GIANT. A new variety that is not only very early but is also of immense size. (See photograph of a saucer). By far the largest early berry we have ever raised. The flavor of these great big berries is fine, being much less acid than most early kinds. The color is bright scarlet all over, colored well to the tip. The plant is of strong growth and produces large crops. The berries are hardly firm enough for shipping, but are excellent for nearby market and home use. Perfect flowers. 30c per doz.; 50 plants 75c; 100 plants \$1.25; 1000 plants \$8.00.

EARLY OZARK. This is considered by good authorities the best early strawberry. Most early varieties have small berries of poor quality, but the Ozark has good, big, bright red berries of good flavor and smooth, handsome appearance. The plants make a strong, healthy growth and produce a lot of berries. Perfect flowers. 25c per doz.; 50 plants 60c; 100 plants \$1.00; 1000 plants \$5.50.

MONROE. A new berry originating in this neighborhood (Monroe County, N. Y.), and has proved one of the very best medium early kinds. The fruit is large, smooth, deep red all through and of high quality, firm, and holds its size well through the season. The plants are very vigorous, with heavy foliage and produce big crops of berries. We know of no variety of as high quality that yields so much except the Sherman. Flowers perfect. 30c per doz.; 50 plants 75c; 100 plants \$1.25; 1000 plants \$6.50.

MARSHALL. One of the best late varieties for the home garden, as the berries are of delicious flavor, much superior to other kinds. The fruit is large, bright red and very handsome. 25c per dozen; 50 plants 60c; 100 plants \$1.00; 1000 plants \$6.00.

SENATOR DUNLAP. A magnificent medium early variety. Berries of large size, deep glossy crimson, and of fine quality, being sweet and of high flavor. The plants are strong and vigorous and very prolific, and continue in bearing a long time. One of the very best for either the home garden or for market. Perfect flowers. Same price as Marshall.

PLANTS BY PARCEL POST. If the plants are to be sent by parcel post a sufficient amount must be added to above prices to cover the postage on the following weights: 50 plants, 1 lb.; 100 plants, 2 lbs.; 500 plants (in crate), 15 lbs.

Special Collections of Strawberries for the Home Garden

COLLECTION No. 1. This collection is composed of 125 strawberry plants of varieties best suited to the needs of those who raise strawberries for their own use as follows: 25 plants Early Ozark, a fine early variety; 50 plants Senator Dunlap, medium, and 50 plants Marshall, a very fine late variety. Price \$1.00.

These varieties are all of fine quality and productive, and being composed of early, medium and late kinds they will produce a continuous supply of berries from the first to the last of the season. If ordered separately these plants would cost \$1.60.

COLLECTION No. 2. The new Sherman strawberry is such a superior variety for the home garden that we wish a large number of our customers to try it. If an early kind is also planted berries can be had from the very first to the very last of the season. We, therefore, offer this collection composed of 50 plants Early Jersey Giant and 50 Sherman. Price \$1.25.

If bought separately these plants would cost \$1.75.

We can make no change in the quantities or varieties of which these collections are composed. The plants will be sent the day they are dug, and we guarantee they will reach the purchaser in good condition. Order early. The plants should be set out May 1 to 15 to get the best results.

FALL-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Fall-bearing strawberries are a success—there is no doubt about it. When first introduced they had some drawbacks. The berries were not of the best flavor and the plants were hard to propagate. But this is no longer the case. With the new varieties which have developed in the last year or two there are no such troubles. The plants make runners quite freely and the vines are large and of the finest quality and high flavor.

YOU CAN HAVE STRAWBERRIES THIS FALL

If plants of any of the varieties described below are set out in May they will produce an abundance of ripe fruit the middle of August and continue to bear until stopped by freezing weather. We picked good berries last fall up to October 24 from plants set out in May.

In May, 1913, we set out 1000 plants each of "Superb" and "Productive." These plants produced a good crop of berries that fall. They also bore a crop of fruit in June that was simply immense. Some old strawberry growers told us they had never seen anything like it.

After this crop was off the plants were cut off and thoroughly cultivated, and in August they blossomed again and produced a fair crop of fruit in September. If they had not been allowed to overbear in June they would have produced a full crop in the fall.

To get a full yield in the fall the fruit stems should be picked off as soon as the blossoms appear in the spring, and kept picked off until the first of July. Immense crops can be obtained in the fall in this way.

REQUIRE NO SPECIAL CULTURE. The Fall-bearing varieties are treated the same as ordinary June berries. They should, however, be planted on rather moist soil unless they can be watered, should the weather be very dry late in the summer. If the plants are set out early on nice, rich, moist soil and kept free from

weeds they will produce an abundance of beautiful berries during August, September and October. It is a good plan to apply a little nitrate of soda when the plants get well started in the spring. This stimulates a heavy growth and helps the plants to set a good crop of berries.

NOTE.—To get a good crop of berries the first year, the plants must be set out early. Do not wait until June, but order the plants early and set them out by the first of May in the North, and earlier farther south.

Progressive. This new Fall-bearing berry has proved superior in many ways to the older kinds. The berries are of delicious flavor being fully equal to the best June berries, which cannot be said of the older kinds. The berries are of good size, though not quite as large as Superb, and of a deep red. The flavor is rich, sprightly and delicious. The berries retain their fine flavor until late in the fall. The plants are vigorous and healthy and produce immense crops. With this new variety anyone can have delicious strawberries during August, September and October. The flowers are perfect. Price, 50c per dozen; 50 plants \$1.50; 100 plants \$2.75.

SUPERB. The berries are very large, smooth and handsome and of good flavor. The berries are often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches around. The plant is a vigorous grower with large, deep green foliage that never rusts. The flowers are perfect, so it can be grown alone or used to fertilize the blossoms of other kinds with imperfect flowers. The plant makes a fair number of runners. While the flavor of these big berries is not equal to the smaller ones, yet they are so large and handsome they sell better in market. Dozen 50c; 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.75.



Photograph of a Single Plant of Fall-bearing Strawberries from Our Own Grounds
Taken September 8

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We raise large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomato and other plants, and aim to have them of superior quality to the plants usually sold.

The plants are all carefully packed and we guarantee their safe arrival in good condition.

We shall be glad to quote special prices on large lots if you will let us know the kinds and quantities required.

BY PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS. We can send plants by parcel post if the necessary postage is added to the price. See rate, page 5.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Celery weigh 2 pounds per 100. Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper plants—1 pound per dozen. Large lots go cheaper and safer by express.

Cabbage Plants. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 15. These plants are well hardened and will stand frost without injury. They are far superior to plants grown in frames without transplanting. Such plants, of course, can be sold much cheaper. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market. 15c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Field-grown plants, all leading varieties, ready from June 20 to July 20. 25c per 100; \$1.50 per 1000; 5000 or more at \$1.10 per 1000. Please write for prices on large lots stating quantity and varieties required.

Cauliflower. Early transplanted plants, ready May 1. Early Snowball. 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Field-grown plants, ready June 20 to July 20. Snowball and Danish Giant or Dry Weather. 15c per doz.; 65c per 100; \$3.75 per 1000.

Celery. Early transplanted plants, ready middle of May. Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

Field-grown, strong, stocky plants of the following varieties: Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Rose, White Plume, French's Success, Giant Pascal and New Rose, ready last of June. 35c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000. Write for prices on larger lots.

Brussels Sprouts. Field-grown plants, ready June 20. Doz. 15c; 65c per 100.

Egg Plant. As these plants are easily injured in transplanting we raise them in pots and wrap the ball of earth in paper so as not to disturb the roots except when sent by mail when part of the earth is removed. Black Beauty, ready May 25. 75c per dozen; 50 plants for \$2.50.

Pepper. Strong transplanted plants ready last of May. Varieties: Harris' Earliest, Ruby King, Giant Crimson, Neapolitan, Bell or Bull Nose, New Giant Cayenne. 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$9.00 per 1000.

Tomato. Our tomato plants are strong and stocky and are well hardened, and are much superior to plants taken directly out of greenhouses. Varieties: New Extra Early Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Success, Stone, Dwarf Champion, Trucker's Favorite, Ponderosa and Golden Queen (yellow). 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1000.

UNTRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS from the seed bed. Nice little plants ready to set out in frames or pots; all above varieties. 50 plants 20c; 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.00. Weight packed for mailing, 1 pound per 100 plants.

"I received the cabbage plants from you in good condition and am well pleased with them." W. K. Everett, Coudersport, Pa.

"The celery plants ordered from you were far superior to any I ever received from any other firm or seed house. The plants were so stocky and vigorous, and arrived in such good condition." Elmer E. Cook, South Otsele, N. Y.

"The plants and seeds arrived June 3d and am very much pleased with them. The plants were fine and strong, and not a broken one in the lot. Thank you most kindly for sending such nice plants and for your prompt shipping." Thos. J. Keane, Sandy Hook, Conn.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES

We can furnish the following books postpaid, at reduced prices quoted below, which are in most cases lower than charged by the publishers:

Farm Grasses. By W. J. Spillman. Describes the different kinds of grasses and tells which is best to use on certain soils, a very valuable work.....\$1 00

Peas and Pea Culture. By Glen C. Sevey. Goes fully into the subject 50

Melon Culture. By James Troop. Professor of Horticulture at Purdue University, where extensive experiments have lately been made in the cultivation of Melons 50

The Vegetable Garden. By Ida D. Bennett. This is one of the best books on the subject we have seen. It not only gives good advice about raising all kinds of vegetables but it also tells how to cook them. Price postpaid 1 20

Insects Injurious to Vegetables. By Dr. F. H. Crittenden. If you want to know all about insects that destroy crops, send for this book..... 1 45

Bean Culture. By W. R. Beattie. A practical guide for beginners and of interest and profit to others. Illustrated. 150 pages 50

The Principles of Vegetable Gardening. By Prof. Bailey. A very complete and practical work..... 1 40

Ginseng. Its culture, harvesting and marketing..... 45

Fertilizers and Crops. The science and practice of crop-feeding by Dr. L. L. VanSlyke. An up-to-date book on this subject and one that every farmer and gardener should study 2 40

Weeds of the Farm and Garden. A complete study of weeds and how to keep them under control..... 1 40

Farm Sewage. By Dr. E. M. Santer. An excellent work on the disposal of sewage on the farm. Illustrated. 50 pages\$ 95

Alfalfa. By F. D. Coburn. All about raising this important crop. 160 pages 45

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables. By an expert (C. L. Allen). The best work on the subject.. 45

Asparagus. A book giving the modern methods of raising Asparagus; a book of 174 pages 45

The New Rhubarb Culture. All about forcing and outdoor culture 45

Tomato Culture. By W. W. Tracy. A book for the man who wants the latest and most complete information on the subject 50

Talks on Manures. By Joseph Harris, M. S. New edition. A practical and complete work on Manures and Fertilizers, containing 40 chapters, 366 pages.. 1 40

"Harris on the Pig." By Joseph Harris. Revised edition 90

Forage Crops. Other than grasses. How to cultivate, harvest and use them. By Thomas Shaw 95

Onions, How to Raise Them Profitably..... 20

Spraying Crops. How and when to do it. By Prof. Clarence M. Wood. New and enlarged edition, thoroughly up to date 45

How to Make the Garden Pay. By T. Greiner. A complete book on gardening, from making a hotbed to harvesting the crops—written by a practical man.. 1 00

The Potato. By Samuel Fraser. A complete and up-to-date guide to Potato culture. 200 pages..... 75

Garden Making. By L. H. Bailey. A complete book on the subject. 417 pages 75

Mushrooms; How to Grow Them. By Wm. Falconer. Full directions by a practical grower 95

GARDEN TOOLS, ETC.

Lang's Hand Weeder. A very useful tool for hand weeding. A boy with one of these weeders can do twice as much work in a day as he could without it. Price 25c each; 3 for 60c.

Garden Line. Good strong hemp garden line, 50 feet, 30c; (by mail, 35c); 100 feet, 50c; 200 feet, 90c. Weight, 2 lbs.

Garden Stalks or Labels. Very useful for marking the name of seeds sown in the garden or hotbed; stalks 12 inches long, the best size for garden use. 15c per doz.; 75c per 100.

Pot Labels. Four inches long. 20c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000.



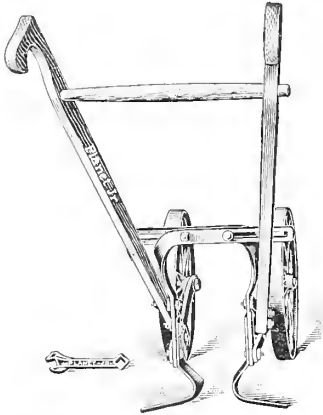
EVERY GARDENER SHOULD HAVE A WHEEL HOE

A good wheel hoe or "Slide hoe" will do the work better than it can be done by hand and do it in one quarter the time. It is very poor economy to try to get along without one.

The two we offer below are new styles only just offered for sale, and have all the very latest improvements.

We recommend the wheel hoe as it runs easier, but the slide hoe does very well and is especially useful in small gardens.

No. 60 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe
Price, \$5.25



This new tool is a departure from all previous Wheel Hoes. It is adjustable for the complete culture of onions, or general hoeing. The new all-steel hoes are a decided improvement over the older models.

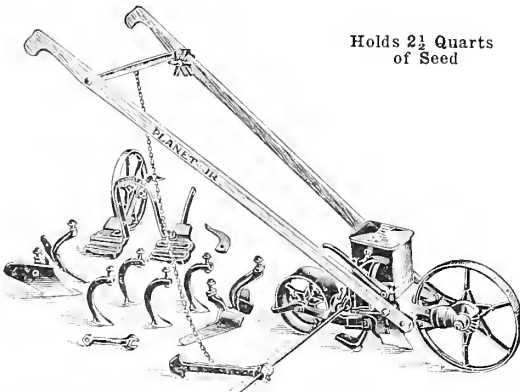
No. 66 Planet Jr. Slide Hoe
Price, \$3.50



It straddles rows and works closely both sides of the rows at once, or, by changing the hoes, will work between rows. The slides lift up the tops of onions and other plants and work beneath without bruising the plants. Particularly useful in late cultivation and harvesting.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe

Price, Complete, \$13.00 As a Seeder only, \$10.50

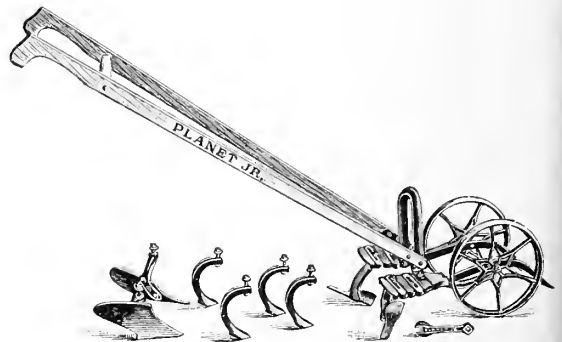


Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts
of Seed

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe

Price, \$8.50

This makes a very useful tool



Plants all garden seeds accurately in hills or drills; hoes, cultivates, and plows quickly and thoroughly. Popular with farmers and gardeners everywhere.

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done, it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.

INSECTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

Arsenate of Lead.

We find this a much better and cheaper poison than Paris green for use on potatoes, apple trees, etc. 1-lb. can 35c; 10-lb. pails \$1.50 each; 25-lb. pails \$3.50; 50-lb. kegs \$6.50; 100-lb. kegs at 12c per lb. Write for prices on larger lots.

TOBACCO DUST. Tobacco dust is an excellent material for keeping bugs off cucumber, melon and squash vines. The dust should be applied when the leaves are wet so that it will adhere to them. It should be used in liberal quantities. For fumigating greenhouses the tobacco dust we sell is most excellent. It burns evenly and will light without the use of kerosene. 5 lbs. will fumigate a house 25 x 100 feet. 5-lb. package 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. or more at 4c per lb.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde, 40 per cent). A valuable disinfectant for destroying germs that cause diseases in plants. It is very effective when used to destroy smut germs in oats and scab on potatoes. To treat oats use 1 pint formalin to 50 gallons of water and soak ten minutes. For potatoes use 1 pint to 30 gallons and soak two hours. Pint 40c; quart 65c; gallon jug \$2.00.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP. For killing aphides or lice on roses and other plants we have found nothing so effective and convenient as Sulpho-Tobacco soap. Directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons, and an 8-oz. cake 4 gallons of the solution. 3-oz. cakes 10c; 8-oz. cakes 20c.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. This is the most effective remedy for killing lice on poultry we have found. Death to Lice is a powder and is easily applied to the fowls by dusting it through the feathers. It kills the lice within a few minutes after applying. It should be used on setting hens and young chickens as soon as hatched. It is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate chickens. 15-ounce cans 25c. Full directions for use are printed on each can.

WHITE HELLEBORE. The best remedy for currant and cabbage worms. Apply dry or in water. Per lb. 70c.

Nitrate of Soda. This is the most soluble and quickly available form of nitrogen or "ammonia." It is of great benefit in forcing a strong, luxuriant growth in plants. It is especially valuable for cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and similar crops, as well as for grass and grain. It can be advantageously used as a top dressing after plants are up. It is immediately available to the plants when applied.

Gardeners should always have some nitrate of soda on hand and use it whenever they want to promote a quick, strong growth in plants. A little nitrate dissolved in water at the rate of about a tablespoonful (1 oz.) to 2 gallons of water will stimulate a rapid growth either when applied to plants in frames, greenhouses or the open ground. If your plants don't grow well, try a little nitrate on them—but don't use too much. 10 lbs. 65c; 100 lbs. \$5.00. Please write for price on larger lots. The price varies very much at different times.

Keep Maggots from Cabbage and Cauliflower

Without some protection it is almost impossible to raise early cabbage and cauliflower on account of the maggots which destroy the roots. The maggots come from eggs which are deposited by a fly on the stem of the plants just at the surface of the ground soon after they are set out.

It has been found that discs or collars made of tar paper placed around the stems of the plants when set out prevents, to a large degree, the fly from placing the eggs, and so protects the plants from the maggots.

The tar paper collars are 4 inches in diameter with a slit cut from one side to the center where there is a hole for the stem of the plant. The collars are merely stepped around the plant and pressed close to the ground, but should not be covered with earth.

It takes very little time to place the collars and if put on as soon as the plants are set out they will almost entirely prevent injury from maggots. It is of no use to put on the collars after some of the plants begin to show signs of injury. The collars must be put on within a day or two of the time when the plants are set out.

Price of Tar Paper Collars. 100 collars 25c; 500 collars \$1.00; 1000 collars \$1.50.

Postage. If to be sent by mail add postage for 1 pound per 100 collars.

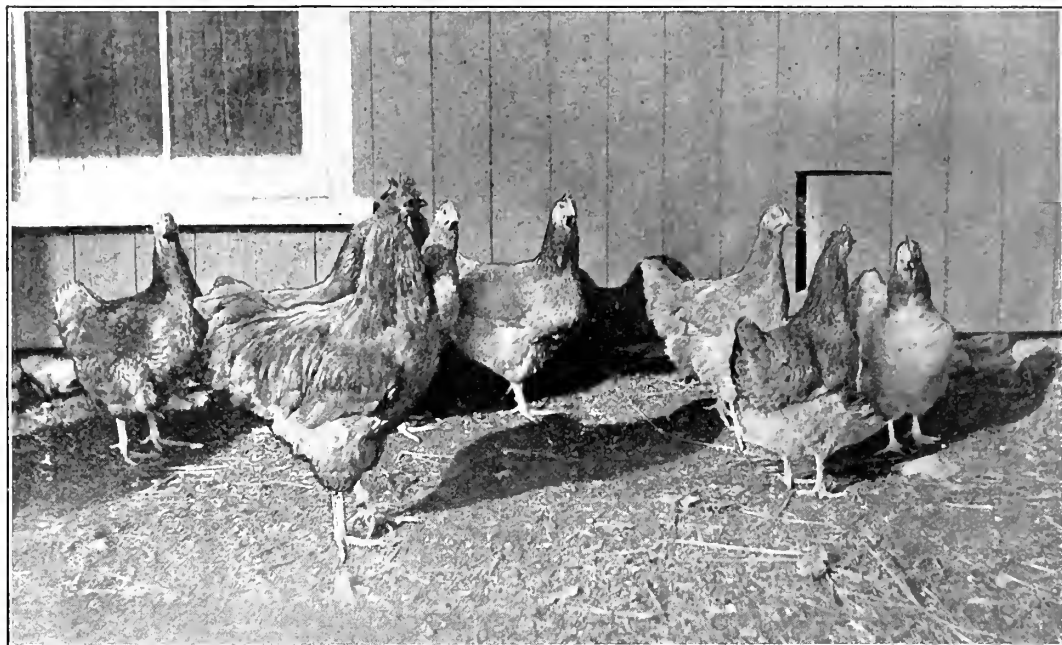
Quantity of Seed Required per Acre

Beans, Dwarf	1 to 2 bu.	Horse Radish, 15,000 to 20,000 sets.	Pepper, 8000 plants.....	6 ozs.
Beans, Pole	½ bu.	Kale	Potatoes	10 to 16 bu.
Beets	10 lbs.	Kohl Rabi	Pumpkin	4 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts	¼ lb.	Leek	Radish	12 lbs.
Cabbage, 5000 to 8000 plants	4 to 6 ozs.	Lettuce	Sage	5 lbs.
Carrot	3 to 4 lbs.	Melon, Musk	Salsify	8 lbs.
Cauliflower, 6000 plants.....	¼ lb.	Melon, Water	Spinach	20 to 30 lbs.
Celery, 20,000 plants.....	¼ lb.	Okra	Summer Savory	1 lb.
Corn, Sweet	1 pk.	Onion	Squash, Bush varieties.....	4 lbs.
Cucumber	2 lbs.	Onion sets	Squash, Running varieties.....	3 lbs.
Dill	4 lbs.	Parsnip	Tomato, 3500 plants.....	1 oz.
Egg Plant, 5000 plants.....	¼ lb.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 200 feet of row	Turnip, in drills.....	2 lbs.
Endive	1 lbs.	Peas	Turnip, broadcast	1 lb.

Number of Plants in an Acre at Different Distances Apart

Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants
1 in. x 12 in.	522,720	2½ ft. x 2 ft.	8,712	4 ft. x 2½ ft.	4,356
6 " x 12 "	21,780	2½ " x 2½ "	6,970	4 " x 3 "	3,630
12 " x 12 "	43,560	3 " x 12 in.	14,520	4 " x 4 "	2,723
1 " x 16 "	392,040	3 " x 16 "	10,716	5 " x 3 "	2,901
1 " x 18 "	348,480	3 " x 18 "	9,680	5 " x 4 "	2,178
3 " x 18 "	116,160	3 " x 20 "	8,712	5 " x 5 "	1,793
12 " x 18 "	29,040	3 " x 2 ft.	7,260	6 " x 4 "	1,815
18 " x 18 "	19,360	3 " x 2½ "	5,808	6 " x 5 "	1,452
20 " x 20 "	15,681	3 " x 3 "	4,840	8 " x 3 "	1,815
2 ft. x 1 "	261,360	3½ " x 1 "	12,446	8 " x 4 "	1,360
2 " x 6 "	43,560	3½ " x 1½ "	8,297	8 " x 6 "	907
2 " x 12 "	21,780	3½ " x 2 "	6,223	8 " x 8 "	680
2 " x 18 "	15,520	3½ " x 2½ "	4,978	10 " x 6 "	726
2 " x 2 ft.	10,890	3½ " x 3 "	4,148	10 " x 10 "	435
2½ " x ½ "	34,848	3½ " x 3½ "	3,612	12 " x 12 "	302
2½ " x 1 "	17,424	4 " x 1 "	10,890	16 " x 16 "	170
2½ " x 1½ "	11,616	4 " x 2 "	5,445		

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKENS



Moreton Farm Buff Orpingtons—Cockerel and Pullets

These are magnificent fowls. Handsome to look at, good layers and delicious to eat—surpassing any other breed in this respect.

The chickens grow remarkably fast. In ten weeks they often get to weigh 3 pounds, and at six months they weigh 7 to 8 pounds. When fully matured the cocks weigh 9 to 10 pounds.

For the table there is no breed equal to the Buff Orpingtons. The flesh is tender, juicy and delicious. Any one who wants to raise the best chickens for his own table or to sell to particular customers should raise Buff Orpingtons. They ought to pay well at the present high price for meat.

The young chickens are remarkably healthy, vigorous and strong.

The pullets start to lay when only six months old. We have had pullets hatched the last of May commence laying the middle of November. They lay well all winter.

They lay a good size brown egg which hatches well, and the chickens are very strong and vigorous.

Our Buff Orpingtons were raised from some of the best stock in the country and are fine, large, vigorous birds, perfectly pure-bred and high class in every way. The color of our flock is remarkably good, being much more uniform than is usual with this breed. There are very few flocks, even those of the best breeders who charge high prices, that can compare with the Moreton Farm flock in size, vigor and beautiful golden buff color.

COCKERELS, Extra Fine..... \$5.00 each

These are the very finest birds we have; practically perfect in every way.

Cockerels, good utility stock..... \$2.50 each; 3 for \$7.00

These are large, vigorous, pure-bred cockerels, but have some slight defects in color of plumage or other minor points that make no difference for practical purposes.

Pullets, first class..... \$2.25 each

One of our customers in West Springfield, Mass., writes January 30, 1915:

"You may remember I got 50 Buff Orpington eggs from you last May. I hatched 29 chicks and raised 25. I never had chickens grow as they did. They were so good when we had our poultry show in Springfield I entered a pen and got first prize. I sold an old breeder a pullet for \$10.00 and have sold him two cockerels since."—T. R. P.

Eggs. The eggs we offer are from carefully selected birds and will produce Buff Orpingtons of the highest class.

1 setting..... 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50 eggs, \$3.50
2 settings..... 30 eggs, \$2.50; 100 eggs, \$6.50

WHITE WYANDOTTES

For both eggs and meat there are few breeds equal to the White Wyandottes. They lay well in the winter as well as in the spring, and when dressed for table they are large and plump with deep yellow skin and legs. If a family is to keep but one breed there is none equal to White Wyandottes, except possibly the Orpingtons.

We have raised White Wyandottes for over fifteen years and have bred up a very fine strain that is as fine as any in the country.

COCKERELS. Same prices as quoted above for Buff Orpingtons.

EGGS.

1 setting..... 15 eggs, \$1.50. 2 settings..... 30 eggs, \$2.50; 50 eggs, \$3.50; 100 eggs, \$6.50.

Eggs by Parcel Post. Eggs can be sent by parcel post at a little less expense than by express, but we do not consider it as safe. When packaged for shipment eggs weigh as follows: 1 setting, 4 lbs.; 2 settings, 6 lbs.; 50 eggs, 10 lbs. See rates of postage on page 5.

ORDER SHEET

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

MORETON FARM, COLDWATER, N. Y.

Remittance may be sent by Check, Draft, P. O. Order, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Amounts under \$1.00 may be sent in Postage Stamps. It is not safe to send silver.

Forward to (Name)

Post Office

Street or
R. F. D. Number } State

Express or Freight Station
(If different from Post Office)

How to be Sent

Please state on this line whether you wish the articles ordered sent by parcel post, express or freight.

Date 1917

IMPORTANT—If the seeds or other articles ordered are to be sent by Parcel Post do not forget to add the necessary amount for postage. See rates on page 5 of catalogue. Quarts of Beans, Corn and Peas weigh 2 lbs., pints 1 lb., pecks 15 lbs.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—If the seeds here ordered should prove not true to name, or of inferior quality, we will refund the money paid for them or replace them without charge, but all our Seeds and Plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of Seeds or Plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.—J. H. Co.

Ch., M. O., E. O., Cash, Stamps

Please do not write in above space

Amount of Order \$

Postage - - - \$

Total Remittance \$

Please state below whether you
raise vegetables for home use or
for market.

Quantity	Name of Seeds or Articles Wanted	Price	
		\$	cts.

If we are out of any of the varieties ordered, shall we substitute others equally good, or shall we return the money sent for them? Ans.....

Amount carried over

Quantity

Name of Seeds or Articles Wanted

Price
\$ cts.

Amount brought forward

EXTRA SEEDS WITHOUT CHARGE. Put here the seeds you select to be sent as a premium. You can choose seeds in *packets* amounting to 35c. if your order as given above includes seeds in *packets* to the amount of \$1.00 or more.

ABOUT, MORETON FARM



Residence at Moreton Farm

JOSEPH HARRIS came from England when a young man and shortly after bought a 300-acre farm near Rochester, which he called "Moreton Farm," Moreton being the name of the farm where he was born in England. This was in 1862. The land needed draining, and about 100 acres was in woods.

It took a good many years to get the farm in shape. Miles of tile drains were put down, and much of the wood land was cleared and gradually put in good condition for crops.

It was not until 1875 that any attempt was made to raise seeds. At that time some special strains of cabbage, mangels and carrots were raised on a small scale.

The first catalogue was issued in 1879, and one has been issued every year since—the present issue being the 38th.

Moreton Farm is now devoted entirely to the production of seeds (except a few acres in orchards).

The soil varies very much in different parts of the farm. Part is sandy loam, with some heavier soil in places. Another part is a mixture of fine sand and muck which is well suited to such crops as celery, cabbage, potatoes, beets, carrots and many similar crops.

The sandy loam and heavier soil is better adapted to corn, melons, tomatoes, etc. On some of the heavy soil pear and apple trees have been set out, as this kind of land is not well adapted to so-called garden crops.

The fertility of the soil is maintained largely by the use of fertilizer, combined with plowing under of cover crops, such as clover and vetches.

It has been plainly shown that land can be heavily cropped and yet actually improve in fertility and general condition by this method.

As soon as a crop is off the ground a mixture of rye and hairy vetch is sown. This crop grows until very late in the fall and starts again early in the spring. It keeps available plant food from washing away, and the vetches actually add new fertility in the form of nitrogen which they extract from the air. When the rye and vetches are plowed under in the spring they usually cover the ground knee deep. This mass of vegetation gives the soil a large amount of humus and puts it in excellent mechanical condition. The fertilizers that are used supply more of the mineral elements of plant food than are used by the crops, so the land gets richer and in better condition each year.

In addition to these cover crops of course all the manure that is made on the farm from 14 horses and 4 cows is put on the land. The manure is used largely on places where it is not possible or convenient to use a cover crop.

Rye and vetch seed is often sown on the fields of sweet corn which are grown on the farm. When the corn is nearly matured the seed is sown broadcast by hand. A fine tooth cultivator is then run over the ground to cover the seed. By spring the land is covered with a mat of vegetation which is as good as a heavy dressing of manure.

Many buildings have been put up as they were needed. They now include beside the main seed house, two storage houses, three drying houses for seed corn, a cleaning house equipped with power cleaners, a greenhouse, root cellars, etc.

THE SHERMAN STRAWBERRY

bears great big high-flavored berries for six weeks or more.

Note blossoms and ripe berries on the same plant.



Joseph Harris Co.
MORETON FARM
COLDWATER, NEW YORK